Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

SEPTEMBER ON THE FARM.

Cattle Shows.—September is the month that the farmers of New England devote to the gathering up for exhibition, the best and most perfect productions of the farm; this is well, for from it he derives, directly and indirectly, great advantages; it urges him all through the season to put forth greater exertions, and to exercise a more watchful care. The farmer that has any pride, desires to have his animals look as well as his neighbors', so he is careful to feed them well, and at regular intervals; he also desires to exhibit the best fruit and vegetables, so all through the season he is encouraged to put forth his energies to accomplish the desired end.

Nothing enables a man to more accurately weigh his own success, than by comparing the result of his own labors, side by side with others in a public exhibition.

One of the great advantages which we derive from these annual exhibitions, is in going to all an opportunity to see the different breeds of animals, and the new fruits and vegetables, gathered together in one enclosure, where each breed of animals can be compared with others, and also where every new variety of fruit or vegetable can be compared with the old established varieties. This educational feature of our exhibitions is important, and has done much to enable the cultivator of the soil to easily make a selection best adapted to his wants.

The social advantages derived from thus meeting together can hardly be over-estimated; it brings home the absent children to cheer up the parents in their declining years, and it gives them opportunities to renew and strengthen the ties of friendship, formed years before in the village church or school. These yearly gatherings in many cases let streaks of sunshine into our lives, smooth our pathway, and enable us to carry our burdens more cheerfully as well as more satisfactorily.

He who does not see advantages in agricultural exhibitions has yet an important lesson to learn. Long may these farmer's festivals continue to be held to cheer the farmer, and assist him in his life work, and may every proper exertion be made to improve others, make them every year more valuable than ever before.

Rowen.—The long continued rains in nearly all parts of this State has started up the grass so that the crop of rowen, on all well manured land, is quite heavy, and if harvested in good condition will be a great help to the farmer, making up in a measure for the light first crop. Farmers this year will more than ever realize the importance of keeping their mowing land up in good condition, and they will be more than ever convinced of the great value of the low lands for grass; for while these lands this year have produced two heavy crops, the high lands have not produced much more than half a crop, unless recently seeded down, or has been heavily manured. As a rule it is best to secure the crop of rowen early in September, so as to give the grass time to start again before cold weather sets in, and thus secure something to protect the grass roots during the winter. When the grass is cut so late in the season that it does not start again before winter, the roots are so exposed to the frost that many of them die, leaving the land in the spring with many bare spots, and even where no bare spots are visible, the grass does not come up so thick as it should to produce a full crop. The same results are produced by feeding mowing land late in the autumn. We have seen fields thus fed very badly winter killed, while fields adjoining, that had not been fed, were not winter killed at all.

Feeding Apples.—In some portions of the State apples this year are very plenty, and so cheap, that the second quality will not pay the cost of packing and marketing; in such localities those who have cattle and hogs will find it for their interest to feed them out, providing, they let the fruit ripen before feeding out. The summer and fall fruit will very likely, most of it, be ripe enough to feed out when it drops, but the winter fruit must be fed with some caution, because, until fully grown, when it drops it is entirely unfit to feed out. While it is well to pick up all of the winter fruit that drops, it should not be fed out, especially to milch cows, until fully grown and mellow, or at least ripe, then like summer and fall apples, it will prove a valuable food for cows, hogs, and even horses.

Harvesting Corn.—Corn being late this year farmers who are in the habit of cutting the top stalks will probably do better to cut it up and stook it as soon as it is glazed, thus placing it beyond the reach of an early frost, as soon as possible. In Eastern Massachusetts the question is yet in doubt as to which is the best way to harvest corn, to top it, or to cut it up as soon as glazed and stook it in the field. At present the large majority top it and let it ripen in the field, but it is evident to observing persons that the number, in the eastern section of the State, who cut it up whole and stook it in the field, is increasing.

Among the advantages of stooking corn is that of protection from the frost and from the birds. Sometimes the blackbirds will come in flocks sufficiently large to destroy an acre of corn in a few hours.

On the sea coast corn is more exposed to easterly storms than in the interior, and the ocean makes the air more moist than in the interior, therefore the corn will not dry in the stock as well. It is the experience of those who live near the sea shore that corn dries much the best when left to dry on the stalk in the field, after the top stalks are cut. There is probably more difference between drying corn on the hill and in the stook, in the vicinity of the ocean, than in the interior of the State. This no doubt is the reason why the farmers of Western Massachusetts stook their corn as soon as it hardens, and those of the eastern portion of the State, as a rule, cut the top stalks, and let the corn dry on the hill until the middle of October.

WHEN TO CUT WOOD TO HAVE THE STUMPS SPROUT WELL.

Many seem to have an idea that wood should be cut in cold weather to have the stump sprout well, and there is a great prejudice against cutting in August, unless it is desired to clear up the land, because it is believed that a tree cut at this season of the year kills the root, or injures it so much that it will sprout but little, if any. June is also considered a bad month. Last year we had occasion to begin to cut wood in August, and continue it every month until August came again. The 20th of July a careful examination was made of the sprouts growing from the stump cut at the different seasons and measurements made. We confess that the difference was so slight that it surprised us. The sprouts coming from maple stumps from which the wood was cut last August measured 5 feet, and we could discover no difference in the growth from the other stumps until we came to those that were cut in June. The sprouts from stumps that the wood was cut from during the first two weeks in June were about 4 1 2 feet in height, but it must be remembered that these stumps had to force out buds and make the growth in from five to six weeks. As the land is being cleared up the sprouts were all broken off the last of July, so the experiments ended, but it would have been interesting to have continued it, that the full growth of the year might have been ascertained; to all appearance those cut in June promised the best. The stumps looked in the best condition, and the sprouts were growing very rapidly, much more so than those cut in the autumn or winter. The stumps from which the wood was cut in March and April were wet and mouldy from the sap that flowed from them, while the stumps of those cut in the autumn and in June were dry and hard.

From former experience we have found that the stumps of trees cut in March, will often decay so rapidly that the sprouts when two years old will often blow down, because of the rottenness of the stump, while the stump of a tree cut in autumn, will dry hard and remain comparatively sound until the sprouts get large enough to support themselves.

The stumps from which the wood was cut in July are sending up sprouts, but the first of August, were not more than from 6 to 12 inches high.

"SMUGGLER" AS A SIRE.

The question has often been put, whether Smuggler, the famous horse of Col. Russell, is really a sire. An answer is ready for it in the person of "Smuggler's Daughter," who won at Mystic Park, on the 11th of the present month, a race with Portia, sired by Startle, in three straight heats, the record being 2:26 3-4, 2:29, and 2:24 3-4. Revenue, another of Smuggler's offspring, made the mile in 2:22 1-4, and Young Smuggler in 2:28 1-4. If this is not convincing of the power of the famous horse to transmit his own rare properties, then it will be difficult to state what is. For ten years Smuggler has held the best stallion record, 2:15 1-4, that time having just been beaten by Phallas at Chicago. We commend the above figures to all those who may at any time have been inclined to incredulity in regard to the high and sterling qualities of a truly noble animal.

THE CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Every farmer who employs transient laborers learns the importance of having every farm implement put in its proper place every night, or before, if the job be finished before night. If a tool be left where last used by one who is not constantly employed, when wanted, the one who used it last not being present, it will be very difficult to find it. It is important that the farmer himself should be careful to keep all farm implements in their proper places, for if he is careless, it is very certain that his hired help will imitate him, and in this way the implements of the farm will be so scattered that it will be very difficult to find them, unless it is remembered where they were last used.

When tools are left scattered over the farm, there is not only a great loss of time in looking after them, but often when found they are in no condition to do good work easily, even if they are not decayed so as to break when put to use. As we ride through the country we see many costly farm implements that have been left in the field, to be housed at the farmer's convenience, which evidently does not come until months after. This is not economy, for most of farm implements that are now in use, are of a character to be seriously injured by being exposed to either rain or sunshine, and when exposed to both, it requires but a short time to render them nearly worthless.

Few buildings on the farm are more important than a tool house; this should be large enough to hold all of the tools, and if there be room enough in addition, to make the simple repairs on the implements, it will be a great convenience.

There are portions of almost every farm implement that should be kept well painted, and other portions that should be well oiled; there are things that every farmer can do when the weather is not suitable to work out in the field. Many implements will last twice as long if kept well oiled and painted, and yet the cost of doing it is so trifling that it is not worth considering.

The introduction of improved farm implements, has so largely increased the value of the tools that are necessary to run a moderate size farm, that it is an important question as to how to take care of them so as to make them last the longest.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

*** The heavier an orchard is cropped the more manure it requires. From 100 to 200 pounds each of bone dust and potash salts per acre is recommended by the best orchardists.

*** A Baptist lady in Texas devotes to the Lord's cause all the eggs laid by her hens on Sunday.

*** Texas, with 1,000,000 cattle owned by non-residents and earning them $10,000,000 a year, thinks it ought to realize from the sixty to seventy million acres of State lands over which they graze, rental enough to abolish the State debt.

*** The peach crop of Delaware is estimated to reach ten million baskets, the largest since 1876.

*** The English wheat crop is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels. Spring grains and hay are deficient.

*** Meal should always be mixed with boiling water, thus partially cooking the food. A common mistake is to make it too soft and wet and is thus not so beneficial to poultry.

*** Breakages among reaping machines have been frequent this year owing to the heaviness of the grain. Reapers had to cut low to reach the fallen grain, and in many places the wheat fields were full of gullies caused by last winter's rains.

*** A horse with intelligent face and eyes, a short but not thick head, short ears, small at the throat, deep at the shoulders, broad chested, broad hips is what is wanted. And with smooth straight legs.

*** Young orchards should always be kept cultivated.

*** Nebraska has 250,000 acres of planted forest in good condition.

*** Last year California fruit growers evaporated 341,000 boxes of fruit, while they "sun dried" 1,750,000. These figures may be reversed in a few years.

*** In the United States a mechanic can purchase all his food for one third of his wages, while in Great Britain his food costs him over one half of his wages, and in France over two thirds.

*** An analysis of milk made in the District of Columbia showed it to be composed of sheep's brains, chalk and water, and 20 out of 25 samples of the butter were found to be adulterated with a variety of stuff, varying from axle grease to yellow ochre.

*** In 1876 there were eight million cigarettes made in this country. In 1883 there were 750 million made; the vicious habit has increased. Arsenic and opium are used in their manufacture and produces various nervous and mental diseases.

*** The leaking of cows' teats is due to weakness of the muscles; these must be strengthened to effect a cure. Milking three times a day is beneficial.

*** At the World's Exhibition at New Orleans next winter, Mexico will have a garden of tropical plants covering 220,000 square feet.

*** Eggs retain more profit than any thing else on the farm.

*** A healthy horse will have a glossy coat, and a variable diet, especially in summer, is conducive to his health.

*** A prominent fruit grower says weeds will never bother a farmer if he will keep the land in grass, turning soil for crops and reseeding again to grass after one or two ploughings.

*** An estimate places the number of Jersey animals in the United States at 20,000, at an average value of $400 each, and 5,000 males at an average value of $300, aggregating nearly $10,000,000, a growth of less than twenty years.

*** Knowledge of veterinary science is a great desideratum on the farm, and the lack of it is frequently not only very inconvenient but also expensive. There is plenty of practice for good veterinary surgeons.

*** Seed grain should be chosen from the cleanest and best patches; this should be insisted upon.

*** One cow which will give 5,000 pounds of milk in a season will bring more net profit than three cows producing only 3,000 pounds each. They eat three times as much.

*** Germany last season made nearly twice as much sugar from beets as did Cuba from cane, and has quite a surplus for export.

*** In France salt is applied with beneficial results to wheat, barley and oats, at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, mixed with two-thirds of its weight of lime or marl.

*** The present season in Oregon is the most favorable ever known for the corn crop.

*** The farmer needs a vacation fully as much as the professional man. They should move around and visit brother farmers, keeping their eyes open and interchanging ideas and opinions.

*** A truck farmer in Carolina sold $80,000 worth of Irish potatoes this year, netting him $30,000. It has been an exceptionally good year in that section.

*** The value of the onion crop in Orange County, N. Y., annually exceeds $100,000.

*** The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is an argument in favor of low mangers, and is the natural way for the horse to feed.

*** New York city alone consumes 100,000 tons of dressed poultry every year. At ten cents a pound the value would be $20,000,000. Eggs are largely imported.

*** Ensilage is still on its successful march; it is endorsed by a large majority of the agricultural community.

*** We exported in the fiscal year 1884 $155,000,000 worth of breadstuffs. The year previous we sent $203,000,000; the decrease of $48,000,000 was due to manipulation by Chicago speculators and to India's competition.

*** The population of the United States increases 32 per cent. every ten years, and at this rate we shall have 88,000,000 in the year 1900. Increase in population of course means increased consumption of agricultural products.

*** Hundreds of acres of cucumbers and tomatoes are being ploughed under in Florida, as it proves unprofitable to market the crop.

*** The political fall campaign is near at hand; agriculturists have a fall campaign—in their fields every year.

*** Eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat are used every day in the United States.

*** In selecting trees from a nursery see that the roots are not all on one side, as is too often the case from the overcrowding so usually prevalent.

*** Right drops of tincture of aconite dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with the evening food and next morning four drops more has proved of benefit in cases of garget.

*** The Asiatic fowls are meritorious almost only for their size; their flesh is not nearly so nutritious as that of other breeds. The White Brahmas are good layers, but are determined to "cluck" the greater portion of the year.

ADVANTAGE OF A LOOSE SOIL.

That a loose soil is protection against ordinary drought has been repeatedly proven. Being a non conductor of heat it acts as a mulch and keeps the soil damp and the roots cool; whereas, the hard, unploughed land is a good conductor and affords no resistance to the access of the injurious heat of the sun. Dew in abundance is very valuable to young plants, and its formation is facilitated by stirring the soil. If any farmer will observe in the morning in his flower or kitchen garden, he will see that dew is often abundantly formed upon the loosely cultivated beds, while it is totally absent in the hard walks, and this is just what happens on a much larger scale in the fields. Moreover, when the formation of dew is so great as to be everywhere, that upon the loose soil is absorbed and carried to the roots of the plants, while that upon the hard soil is quickly evaporated and lost.—[Planter's Journal.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

BEST PLACE TO RAISE STOCK, ETC.

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I think that several months ago the *Ploughman* contained an article in regard to there being sections of country as well adapted to stock raising as Kansas, Texas and Colorado, and much nearer market.

I would like to know what part of the country was referred to, as the article did not state. But I recollect of having in my mind North and South Carolina as being the States referred to. Am I correct? Can you give some information in regard to stock raising east of the Mississippi river, south of the Ohio river and east of the Alleghany Mountains? Are there farms in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with good buildings that can be bought at prices that will warrant the raising of stock at the usual prices.

The farmer should cut sufficient amount of hay to winter the stock that the pasturage will keep during summer—say farms of 300 (three hundred acres.)

When I was a boy in New England, farmers in Massachusetts used to send their stock up into New Hampshire and Vermont to pasture in summer, and almost every "*well to do farmer*" had his mountain pasture to which he would drive his stock during summer.

How are these things conducted now—or am I imposing upon you too great a task to answer in full? It seems to me to be a matter of importance and interest, especially to New England, for if these worn out and abandoned farms can be made available, please let us know how, and those having such farms to dispose of form a "Farming Bureau" for the advertising and sale of such lands, that people who are getting tired of clerking and working in shops, may be able to obtain important and reliable information, such as location, description, price, terms, surroundings, nearness to railway station, stores, churches, schools, etc., etc.

Could men with small amount of capital make a success of it by purchasing these farms? Say a man has $1,000, purchase a 200-acre farm at say $5,000, paying $500 down, reserving $500 for working capital, paying 6 per cent interest on deferred payments. A SUBSCRIBER.

Erie, Penn., 1884.

Questions similar to the above are so frequently asked, that it indicates a desire on the part of a large number of indoor workers to go out in the sunshine and breathe the invigorating country air, while they watch their flocks as they roam over green pastures.

The question as to where is the best place to raise stock, or any other product of the farm, depends so much on circumstances that it would be useless to attempt to give a definite answer. For a man who has spent a portion of his life in town as a merchant, to take his family into a distant land where the climate is so different as to endanger their lives, would be wrong, and no amount of money success would compensate for it; or to take a family away from schools and society, for the purpose of getting money, would be paying too dear for it.

The first thing, for a man who has a family, to consider, is health, and the next society. Money must come after these two, for without health and good society, life is full of misery, and a solitary darkness overshadows every surrounding object, and life is hardly worth struggling for. A man who has always lived in New England, is in no condition to go with a family into a new country, or in fact to go anywhere where the school-house and the church are not within easy reach; to do so, he would have to make a sacrifice so great that we should feel that we were doing wrong to encourage him; in fact there is really no need of it, for all over New England are openings for men of all ages and capacities; here is one spot where willing hand never need to be idle; one spot where the great variety of industries give each one a chance to choose an occupation adapted to his taste and capacity; and if he desires to till the soil with a small capital, but few sections in this country offer better facilities, because land is very cheap, is often sold for much less than the improvements are worth; the market is good and near at hand; the great variety which the land will produce gives every cultivator a great chance to work in whatever branch his inclination may lead. The school-houses, churches, public buildings, roads and bridges, are all built; so he will not, as in a new country, have to devote the principal portion of his energies to making public improvements. Thus in a great measure relieved from the public burdens that must be borne in new settlements, he can devote his time and thought to the improvement of his own farm.

He who wishes to raise stock will find all over New England, here and there, a farm well adapted to it, and if he understands the business he will breed from the best strains of blood stock, and produce animals that will bring a price that will pay a large profit on the cost. But it would be just as reason able to say that any one with a certain amount of capital can, in any portion of New England, start a dry goods store and succeed, as it would to say that any one can start a stock farm with a certain amount of capital and succeed in New England, or in any other portion of this country. The fact is, *more depends on the man*, than the business, or the location. The most that can be said is, that there are men in New England who succeed in stock raising; but with a small capital it is our opinion that a larger proportion would succeed better in some other branch, especially if they have not had experience on the farm. The production of small fruits, vegetables, milk, and in some portions of New England even hay, would promise quite as well as stock raising.

To raise stock in any amount, requires quite a large capital, much more so than either of the above named products, besides even to one who has always lived on a farm, it is quite difficult to buy a stock of animals, and select just what is wanted. One who has given any attention to the subject would be at the mercy of the seller, and probably, at the best, get fifty per cent of his first purchase, what would be below the standard that he ought to have.

It is true there are men who are so attached to some particular branch of business that, although they spend their time at some other, they will manage to so improve every opportunity to get an insight into their favorite business, that they will be better fitted to engage in the business than others, who may have been brought up in it, but never had any particular liking for it. He who is to drop an old business for a new, should fully satisfy himself that the new business is one that he is by nature particularly adapted to, for if he is not the chances are that the change will be a mistake.

It seems to be the nature of man to desire, when he approaches middle age, to leave an indoor life for one in the open air, and so every year large numbers are leaving the business of their early manhood for a life on the farm; some of them leave a very profitable business, one that has enabled them to lay aside sufficient for their future wants; but many are not successful, and therefore leave with but little capital to start a new business with. The successful man has sufficient capital to enable him to make some mistakes in his new business, but the unsuccessful man cannot afford to make mistakes, if he does, ruin will stare him in the face; it is important that he should start right in whatever new business he engages in.

One of the great mistakes which the man of limited means makes, is in trying to imitate men of large means; by starting on too large a scale he reaches out beyond his means, and if overtaken by a bad season, or loses his crops by bad management, it is difficult for him to recover; he becomes discouraged; but if one with limited means will only confire himself principally to his own labors on the farm, and is energetic, he will almost invariably succeed, but if he attempts to copy the man of large means, and employs a number of hands before he becomes familiar with his business, the rule is, he will not succeed, but will become discouraged and leave the green pastures, and return to the work-shop or counting-room.

He of New England who thinks of leaving an indoor for an outdoor life, should not look a thousand miles from home for a farm, but should look around in his own town or county first, and as a rule in one of them he will find it for his interest to settle down. There he can continue in the society of his early years; there he can educate his children and enjoy all of the blessings of a refined and intelligent community.—[ED.

THE GRASSES.

TIMOTHY, HERD'S GRASS, CAT'S TAIL GRASS (PHLEUM PRATENSE).

(By Professor W. J. Beal, of Michigan Agricultural College.)

Timothy, with the mass of people, is the best known grass in this country. I omit the scientific description of these grasses, as the botanist knows about them already and the farmer will skip them, or if he read them he will gain little to interest him.

I do not know that the name 'timothy' is applied to any other species, but *agrostis vulgaris* is known in Pennsylvania as 'herd's grass,' while two or more others in different parts of the world are known as 'cat's tail.' The grass is widely distributed in North America, Western Asia, all of Europe, and has been introduced into much of North America. It is not likely to be mistaken for any other kind of species. The leaves are flat and short. On good land the stem is from two to three or four feet, or even six feet or more, in height. It seldom lodges, but stands up well.

From two to four weeks after the first flowers of red clover and orchard grass, timothy has thrust up its rough, stiff, erect spikes, which are as long and as thick as a lead pencil.

It is named after Timothy Hanson, of Maryland, who introduced the grass from England over 100 years ago. Although rather course to touch and sight, there is no question about the excellent quality of timothy hay, if well secured at the proper time

It is in this country what rye grass is in England. It is often sown alone in Autumn, with wheat or rye, or in the Spring, with oats or barley, especially where the land is strong clay. On light sand or loam, if sown at all, it is mixed with red clover.

Timothy has many good qualities to recommend it, but it is not without marked defects. It seeds very freely, yielding ten to thirty bushels of cleaned seed to the acre. The seed is easily saved and threshed with a flail or a machine, and can be raised cheaply.

It takes from one to three pecks to sow an acre, depending on the condition of the soil, while two bushels of orchard grass would be required. The cost of the former would be from 40 cents to $1.50, while the latter would cost $3 to $4 per acre.

The hay is quite easily cured, presents a good appearance, and suffers less than most others by going to seed before cutting.

Everybody in town and country knows the grass as soon as he sees it and can distinguish it from all others, hence a leading reason for its popularity.

Against timothy we may say it starts very slowly in Spring, and is a long time in getting a growth sufficient for the mower. After cutting the second growth is of very little consequence, seldom large enough to cut again or to afford much pasture. It blossoms too late to be cut to advantage with red clover. It must be mowed rather high and not very early, or else the bulb near the ground will be destroyed or injured, and with this the whole plant is likely to be lost. It is hardly suited for pasture at any time, especially for horses and sheep and swine, as they bite close to the ground.

Unless very carefully managed timothy is short lived; the bulb is easily trodden out by cattle, killed by drought and frost, or eaten by mice and gophers. It gives one good crop of hay in a season, but is not suited for pasture.

THE WHEAT STRAW WORM.

[N. Y. World.]

A comparatively new enemy of the wheat plant is the wheat straw worm. This pest has been especially troublesome to winter wheat in Illinois and the Southern States. An infested field will sometimes ripen the earliest heads, but these prove short and are imperfectly filled with light kernels; again the plant will be shortened and stunted throughout. The farmer seeks in vain for a cause, but detects no enemy. The Illinois State Entomologist, Prof. Forbes, has come to the assistance of the farmers with a description of the appearance and habits of the wheat straw worms. He also makes suggestions for destroying the pest.

When there is occasion to believe this enemy is at work, split the straw carefully and there will be found in an infested plant a minute, pale yellow, footless grub, a few inches above the root but within the stem, the cavity of which it has enlarged by eating away the inner surface. It is about one fifth of an inch long and has a distinct head.

These larvæ as a rule are situated so low in the stem that they are left in the stubble when the grain is harvested. Here they remain during the winter, emerging in the early spring as small, shining insects. These insects deposit the eggs for the new generation of that year.

As the greater part of the larvæ remain in the stubble and continue here at least until midwinter, the remedy proposed is burning the stubble. The pests carried away in the straw, it is believed, will be mostly killed by threshing, but if there remains any doubt it may be settled by burning the remnants of straw stacks remaining in the spring.

Correspondence.

"SWEET ENSILAGE."

BY DR. MANLY MILES,

Professor of Agriculture at Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Having received a number of letters asking information in regard to the process of making 'sweet ensilage,' the following brief statement of some of the leading facts may be of interest to the readers of *The Plough. man.*

The known facts relating to this subject may be stated as follows:—1st. Fermentation in the silo is caused by minute living organisms, popularly called *bacteria*. 2nd. These living ferments are produced from germs which are readily carried from place to place by the atmosphere. 3rd. Like other living organisms, these active agents or fermentation can only exist under conditions which are favorable for the exercise of their vital processes, including a suitable temperature, moisture, and a supply of proper food. 4th. A temperature of from 122 deg. to 140 deg. F. is fatal to these organisms, and when they are destroyed fermentation cannot take place without the introduction of a fresh supply of living germs. 5th. Ensilage, in a properly constructed and well covered silo, is enclosed in a practically air tight box, which prevents the access of the germs of fermentation from the atmosphere, and the process of fermentation is carried on by the physiological activity of the living organisms, developed from germs which were introduced with the fodder when the silo was filled. 6th. If this original stock of the living organisms which cause fermentation is destroyed, the process of fermentation cannot take place.

An extended discussion of the subject of fermentation in its relations to ensilage is given in the 'Popular Science Monthly' for June, to which the reader is referred for further details.

In view of these well established facts, the results of extended and accurate experiments, the only remaining problem of practical interest, is to determine the best method of preventing fermentation in the silo so that the ensilage may be preserved free from acidity. My experiments show that a temperature of 122 deg. F. is sufficient to kill the bacterial ferments of the silo under the observed conditions, but a higher temperature may be required under other conditions.

From the facts which have come to my knowledge, it appears evident that the spontaneous heating of the ensilage, which takes place as the silo is being filled, may be safely allowed to proceed until a temperature of 140 deg. to 145 deg. F. is reached before the cover is put on and weighted. This would not only kill the organized ferments already in the silo, but, what is quite as important, the temparature would probably remain above the '*death point*' for a sufficient length of time to ensure the destruction of the bacteria hatched from germs which were late in their development, and the resulting product would be 'sweet ensilage.'

If, however, the temperature is only allowed to rise to 120 deg which is below the death point, fermentation would not be prevented, and the bacteria of putrefaction might be developed, particularly in the vicinity of a filthystable which would be a good nursery for the germs of this form of fermentation.

Several days, and perhaps a week, may be required to secure the desired temperature of 140 deg. to 145 deg. F., as much will depend on the condition of the fodder at the time it is cut and put in the silo. Extended experiments are yet needed to determine the best method of procedure under different conditions, and I regret that I am not able to carry out my original plan of investigation in this direction. In filling the silo it will probably be better to avoid tramping or packing the ensilage any more than may be necessary to keep the top of the mass nearly level, so that the weighted cover will settle uniformly.

The temperature may be readily observed with an ordinary dairy thermometer by digging below the surface about two feet and burying it in the fodder for a few minutes in the morning before adding any freshly cut fodder.

If every person filling a silo would record the temperature of the ensilage two feet be low the surface, at ler at every morning during the process of filling the silo and before the cover is put on and weighted, a valuable collection of facts could readily be made.

After the silo is covered the internal temperature of the ensilage may be observed by means of a gas pipe one inch in diameter and four feet long driven through a hole in the cover. This tube should of course be packed when it passes through the cover and a plug inserted in the end, which can be removed to introduce a thermometer. A self registering thermometer should be used for this purpose as it is exceedingly difficult to obtain accurate readings of the temperature at the bottom of the tube, with a common thermometer.

August 28, 1884.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There is no reason why the farmer should deny himself the many good things that he could procure from his garden. He should enjoy all the early vegetables and lay by late crops for winter. The strawberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry, grape and blackberry can find locations therein for his benefit, and the Bartlett pear, Gage plum and Crawford peach should favor him with a better selection of fruit than those that come from chance seedings or unknown varieties. The value of the products of the garden to the family is much more than the cost of production, to say nothing of the enjoyment to be obtained from their use. People who live in cities are compelled, through circumstances, to purchase vegetables that are stale and unsuitable for food, and they envy the advantages possessed by the farmer, who is able to grow what he pleases and of any variety preferred. It is a hard lot to live on a farm and subsist on a limited variety only when better could be had, and the farmers' sons realize this fact when they leave the farm and find the inhabitants of cities enjoying better food than that grown at the farm, and yet the farmer could live like a prince if he saw fit to provide himself with the things that are within his reach.—[N. Y. Herald.

The Poultry Interest.

BREEDING AND FEEDING TURKEYS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In occasional rides to town on business a nigh way of 14 or 15 miles instead of the public road of thrice the distance, owing to a river and overflows, took me by a wealthy planter's home, where I saw a shed some 10 feet wide and 15 feet or more long, under which in the early spring was a fire kept from several logs piled up and fired, around which and under shed were a lot of turkeys standing or lying down, dusting in the ashes, cold mornings, cold days, damp or rainy the chicks sought and found a dry warm spot. The lady was a famous turkey breeder, but no one seemed to think why.

Acting on this, in 1863, I found refuge at a sister's, and knowing her proclivity, inherited from a Maryland mother of 1776 birth, to have any quantity of poultry of all varieties, I suggested to her to build a house made of pine poles, say 12 by 16, keep a little fire therein from early morn to roosting time, as she had many little blacks and little labor in it, I saw in her poultry run in 1864 some 300 of the Bronze, all having access to that said dry and warm cosy home, where the little ones were in and out at pleasure.

Long before the war I had a neighbor, a cook, who really had poultry to cook at any meal; her turkeys were in charge of "colored gentlemen" of some 15 years, and taken out to field every day, and kept out of the cold and wet. Her husband, who had cotton on the brain, said his wife's turkeys cost him some dollars each, as the servants could have made 5 or 6 bales of cotton each. My mother, some 60 or 70 years ago, usually raised nearly all turkeys hatched, and they kept out of cold and wet—of course when young—and a boy to watch during the day.

As to "Best Pear" in 1869–70, I had 1500 of the Bartlett pear, grafted by night in winter and put in the orchard, intending to build a fruit house on the hill side, heavy covering and a stove pipe to pass through the house and thick roofing to air above, and a vane to draw air to the vacuum. P.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1884 AND 1885

Southern Illinois Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Ann. A. A. Cowdery, Cobden, secretary. August 29, 1884.

Waltham Fanciers' Club, Waltham, Mass. W. E. Shedd, secretary. First week in December, 1884.

Southern Indiana Poultry Association, Evansville. F. M. Gilbert, secretary. First week in December, 1884.

Central Illinois Poultry Association, Alton, Ill. R. J. Boswell, secretary. December 10-13, 1884.

Southwestern Iowa Association, Creston, W. H. Stonehouse, secretary. December 16–19, 1884.

Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Fall River, Mass. T. J. Eddy, secretary. December 16–20, 1884.

Logansport (Ind.) Poultry Club, J. K. Waltz, secretary. December 16 20, 1884.

Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association. W. A. Jaffrey, secretary, Springfield. December 17–23, 1884.

Worcester County West Poultry Association, Spencer, Mass. P. Emerson, secretary. December 23–24, 1884.

Meriden Poultry Association, Connecticut. Joshua Shute, secretary. December 30 and 31, 1884, and January 1 and 2, 1885.

Champlain Valley Poultry Association, Burlington, Vt. M. H. Stone, secretary. Early in 1885.

New York Fanciers' Club, New York City. Chas. R. Harker, secretary. January, 1885.

Central Massachusetts Poultry Club, Worcester. H. A. Jones, secretary. January 5–7, 1885.

Des Moines (Iowa) Poultry Club. A. Swift, secretary. January 12 17, 1885.

World's Fair, Poultry Department, New Orleans, La. B. N. Pierce, special commissioner. Indianapolis. January 15 to February 15, 1885.

Iowa State Poultry Association, Boone. J. H. Boggs, secretary. January 20-24, 1885.

National Poultry Association, Indianapolis, Ind. T. F. McGrew, Jr., secretary. January 27 to February 3, 1885.

Virginia Poultry Association, Richmond. Frank Lovelock, secretary, Gordonsville. February 2-5, 1885.

The Dairy.

BUTTER IN NEW YORK.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, Eng.]

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has presented to the British Minister at Washington the following instructive statement as to the butter of New York:—'It is reliably stated that out of 100,000,000 pounds of butter sold in New York City between 40,000,000 pounds and 60,000,000 pounds are bogus. Oleomargarine has cut down the price of average butter to 10 cents a pound, involving a loss of $4,000,000 annually to farmers. Oleomargarine is manufactured from grease of any and of all kinds. For this purpose tallow, lard, cottonseed, peanut, and other oils are sought for and obtained from all sources and from all countries. These fats are neutralized by treatment with nitric acid mixed with milk, cream, or poor butter, and churned. The acid in this composition is, of course, very deleterious, and in proportion to its quantity is the resultant injury.' The Commissioner proceeds to make the following extraordinary statement:—'Whilst this country may very properly be charged with the odium of sending out these articles, their manufacture is extending to many countries, and it will be well for others to guard against the spread of the evil. It is asserted that stakes are driven into the sewers at London, from which stakes a fatty deposit left by the current is scraped every day, and after proper treatment this fatty deposit becomes dairy butter. There can be no doubt that the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works would repudiate with horror this suggestion. It is, however, thought that possibly it may have arisen from the appearance of a report last year that at the outfall of the London sewage in the Thames there are men who make it their business to skim the fat from the surface of the river, but with what object was not stated.'

☞ A plant is a living organism governed by as immutable laws as we are ourselves. The roots of a tree extend about as far from the stem as the tree is high; that is, the roots of a tree ten feet in height would penetrate a circle of twenty feet in diameter. In taking up such a tree the greater part of its roots, especially the fine fibrous feeding roots, have to be cut off, and the top of the trees in proportion, if we would have the slightest chance to make it live at all. It will be readily seen, therefore, that it requires some time before the tree can regain its former size in roots and branches, and that all its vitality will have to be spent for this purpose; and if a few abortive fruits should form, these will only be an additional tax, tapping the life blood of the tree, to more speedily effect its ruin.—[Garden.

☞ Swine in pens will turn a vast quantity of weeds into manure if given the chance, besides thriving.

The Sugar Interest.

SUGAR RAISING.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The following article taken from the "Country Merchant," is worthy of the careful consideration of our New England farmers. The subject of sugar raising has received no such consideration as its importance demands. The few experiments that have been made, together with the ill-starred attempt at Franklin to raise and make beet sugar, can hardly be classed in the category of a rational attempt. It would be idle and extremely foolish to invest 2 or 300,000 dollars in starting an immense factory for manufacturing sorghum sugar; but it would be eminently proper to start some experimental works, the cost of which would be very little, and for our farmers to raise a few acres of both sorghum and beets; this could be done in various parts of our New England States, and if the new process which is to be tried in the Charitable Mechanic Fair building proves the success promised, it will open a new industry to our farmers of great importance. Evidently among the multiplicity of sugar yielding plants, there is some one adapted to our soil and climate, and the fact that all the productions of our gold and silver mines is not sufficient to pay for this one article of import, should be a stimulus to find out which it is, and to cultivate it with an undeviating determination to free our nation from this useless drain upon its wealth and divert it to their own pockets.

O. F. S.

Beet Sugar.

The wonderful advances made in nearly all things relating to agriculture and its development in the United States, may have had the effect of blinding our farmers to many details which although considered unworthy of their wholesale ambition, are worked with much effect by their European friends. The great ambition of the American agriculturist has been to "wire in" as many square miles of territory as possible, and "rush her through" for all land was worth, in such a devouring spirit as took no heed of the next generation; drawing the very life blood out of the land for immediate results, leaving impoverished acres to those who are to follow. As all of our advancement, however, in machinery and other appliances, in railroads, and in canals, in cities and in hamlets, is due to this agricultural insatiety, the good results are so much greater than the evil we cannot find fault even

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1884.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR.

To be held in MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1884.

To the Farmers, Breeders, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Artisans of New England:

The New England Agricultural Society will hold its Twenty-First Annual Fair in connection with the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, in the city of Manchester, N. H., on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of September, 1884.

The city of Manchester is centrally located, and is easily reached by rail from all parts of New England. It is a manufacturing city of immense importance, and has had a growth in wealth and population almost unprecedented in the history of New England cities. The City Government, as well as the citizens generally, is earnestly engaged in promoting the Fair.

The New England and New Hampshire Societies join in extending an earnest entreaty to all persons interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country; in the development of labor and labor saving machinery; in the building up of men and women in the highest walks of social and progressive life, to join in the great work of contributing the best of their products to the making up of this exhibition.

DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Secretary New England Agricultural Society, 45 Milk Street, Boston.

AARON YOUNG,
Secretary N. H. State Agricultural Society, Portsmouth, N. H.

Boston, July 5, 1884.

The number of cattle entered at the New England Fair last year was 500; this year there are 600 and upwards. There are fifty more pens erected this year for their accommodation. The finest display of working oxen ever made in New England is to be made at this Fair, and it will also comprise the best lot ever exhibited. This will constitute a feature to attract the widest attention of practical farmers, as upon the cattle depends their substantial prosperity.

THE RAILROADS AND THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

Arrangements have been made with the following railroads for transportation of exhibits and passengers to and from the New England Fair, to be held in Manchester, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884, at half regular freight rates, payment one way to be made in advance, *returned free* at owner's risk. Passengers can purchase round trip tickets for fare one way, coupon Fair ticket added.

Concord Railroad and branches.
Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Northern Railroad and branches.
Concord and Claremont.
Passumpsic Railroad.
Boston, Concord and Montreal.
White Mountain Railroad.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester.
Boston and Lowell.
Manchester and Keene.
Wilton.
Central Vermont and branches.
Providence and Worcester.
New York & New England.
Old Colony, (exhibits only.)

HON. GEO. B. LORING, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, will be present during the entire New England Fair week at Manchester, and as President, preside over the exhibition.

ALL FOR MANCHESTER!

The Fair to be held through the body of next week at Manchester, N. H., is to be the best of the long list of twenty-one held by the New England Agricultural Society. This is perfectly well assured. The preparations by the responsible managers and their cooperating associates are too comprehensive and thorough not to result for such an enterprise most triumphantly. Everybody is going to the Fair who can. There is such spontaneous enthusiasm among exhibitors as was never shown before. The exhibition grounds and the various buildings belonging to them are in perfect order and ready to offer the utmost facilities for exhibition purposes. The hotel accommodations for the week's rush of visitors to Manchester are ample to the limit of generosity. The citizens, headed by the mayor, are profuse in their hospitality. And the railroads invite the people to come in their largest numbers.

Everything assures us of an agricultural exhibition on a mammoth scale. The popular interest in it is so widely manifest as to call for no further appeals from the *Ploughman* to the public attention on behalf of the Fair; nothing remains for it to do but to make this welcome announcement of what is about to occur, instead of to urge the farmers to assemble and unite in the accomplishment of their wish. This grand exhibition has been designed to be, and will be, among the very best of those given by the Society; and all the people of New England are cordially invited to visit the Fair Grounds and compete freely for the prizes offered in such variety. The grounds have been all graded and levelled, and seeded down with grass, and are really in superior condition. An abundant supply of fresh water has been provided for every part of them. A new exhibition hall has been erected, in addition to the one of last year, containing 12,000 feet of floor room, and well lighted throughout.

There are substantially covered stalls and pens for the accommodation and comfort of a thousand animals. The premium list is enlarged, and the selection of experts as judges gives assurance that perfect satisfaction will be felt both by exhibitors of cattle and the Society in the final results. There are convenient and roomy side-tracks on the line of the Manchester and Lawrence railroad close by the grounds,—which are those of the Manchester Driving Park—so that live stock and agricultural implements and machinery can be taken from the cars with in fifty feet of the grounds. These, too, are easily accessible from all parts of the city, and trains will be run over the Concord railroad at short intervals, to and from the grounds, the round trip costing but ten cents. Besides the cars, there will be run the usual barges and carriages for those who prefer to go or come in that way.

An office will be established on the Fair Grounds to furnish suitable accommodations during the week for those who desire them. The Fair will continue for four full days, opening on Tuesday next, and being open for admission to the public from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day. Telephone and telegraph connections will be made at the Secretary's office with all points. A postal and package office will be kept open during the continuance of the Fair, at the Secretary's office. Farmers' Meetings for discussion will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the City Hall. The reception committee will be in session at the President's headquarters to receive invited guests and officers of other agricultural societies on their arrival. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of reporters for the public press, a press headquarters having been established on the grounds. It will thus be seen that the arrangements are complete for an exhibition on the largest scale.

Without desiring to overstate in any way the significance and practical importance to New England of an exhibition of its agricultural products and interests on such a field, it is not too much to say of this Fair, that it is one to which no farmer in a single New England State can be indifferent who holds his calling in serious regard. It interests every breeder of cattle and every producer of agricultural value throughout this entire section. For it is intended to give them all the coveted opportunity to show to those who are not farmers, but consumers only, the real standing and strength of agriculture; what development and advances it is making; how solid and great is the wealth it possesses; how extended and fundamental are its numerous interests; and, best of all, what is its civilizing influence and power in our modern society. In addition to this, such an exhibition unites the men who represent the same vocation, and in such an union there is strength not otherwise to be attained.

Among the distinguished guests who have accepted official invitations to the New England Fair at Manchester are Gov. Cleveland of New York, Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, ex Gov. Butler of Massachusetts, General Sheridan of Washington, D. C., and several of the Governors of the New England States. Other public men of distinction will also be present, and public addresses may be expected from them on Thursday, Sept. 4.

AROOSTOOK AT THE FAIR.

The State of Maine is going to make a show of the variety and wealth of her products at Manchester, but Aroostook County, the virgin territory of the State, will present herself to the view of all New England in a most attractive and surprising aspect. It was but very recently that the *Ploughman* made an agricultural sketch of the Aroostook region, which is fast becoming famous. The account was received everywhere with astonishment at the existence of such vast agricultural resources within the limits of our own New England. We return to the subject at this time because it is contemplated to bring out Aroostook County in a strong light at the New England Fair at Manchester next week. The preparations have been making in detail for some time past, and the arrangements are to day complete. It will constitute a feature of the Fair which will richly deserve a special study from all visitors. Aroostook proves, in fact, to be a fresh discovery right at home, that offers many and strong inducements to retain migrating tendencies within our own borders.

While Maine is justly regarded as one of the greatest of the New England States for farming, with the soil furnishing bone and muscle for horses, its sweetest of grasses, its cheap lands, its undeveloped water power, and its rapidly developing railroad and steamboat transportation lines, making it the State for a New Englander to move into and build up a home,—its society good and healthy, its lands easily accessible, without tornadoes and floods for dread visitants,—that great and farther portion of it known as the Aroostook Region is considered the cream of its resources and the treasury of its wealth, and as such deserves the special presentation at the approaching New England Fair, which it is to receive. The Aroostook exhibit, we are assured, will be a feature of the Fair at Manchester. An effort to make such a presentation at Manchester last year was approved and assisted by the officials of the New England Society, but it was begun too late to be effective. This year, through the earnest services of G. W. P. Jervard, Esq., of Caribou, a collection of the products of Aroostook has been made which will not fail to excite astonishment and provoke admiration.

Men have been sent for miles into the woods and over the country to procure worthy specimens of its rich and varied productions. Notwithstanding the discouragements of the continued wet weather, pluck and persistency have at last succeeded. To the cooperating spirit of Payson Tucker, Esq., General Manager of the Eastern and Maine Central Railroads, and the assisting care and attention of Mr. Eaton, General Freight Agent at Portland, a car load of Aroostook products which left Caribou on the 22d inst, was pushed safely through to its destination. The remainder goes through by express. The exhibit at Manchester will occupy from 125 to 150 feet of table, for which provision has been seasonably made. Among the other specimens of the Aroostook products will be a mounted buck Caribou, shingles and lumber, ores of every kind, grain in sheaf and bulk, onions and other vegetables, wool, flax, cloth, honey, etc., etc. We are promised a genuine surprise in this Aroostook feature, which will benefit the Society, the State of Maine and New England.

It is to be said here of Mr. Payson Tucker that, though professedly but a railroad man, he nevertheless knows the resources of Maine to their very heart and centre, and the roads he manages with such skill are run in the interest of Maine's thorough development. The extent and character of the business done by his roads are the best evidence that such intelligence and enterprise pay in the end abundantly. This account of the matter would be incomplete if mention were not specially made of Mr. Fred. Atwood of Winterport, Maine, a Trustee of the New England Agricultural Society in that State, who has been a leading spirit and untiring worker in the present project.

The accompanying statistics will be found timely in connection with this interesting section of Maine which has been newly opened to settlement. Aroostook County was originally an unknown part of Penobscot and Washington Counties, and was incorporated March 16, 1839. It was enlarged March 21, 1843, by additions from Penobscot County, and on March 12, 1844, by additions from Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties. It has an area of 6800 square miles. The shire town is Houlton. The population in 1830 was 3399; in 1840, 9413; in 1850, 12,529; in 1860, 22,479; in 1870, 29,609; in 1880, 41,700. In 1860 the number of polls was 2098, and the valuation of the estates was $1,105,796. In 1870 the number of polls was 5212, and the valuation $4,995,685. In 1880 the number of polls was 7734, and the valuation $7,564,932. Thus the rapid development of this great county is visible at a glance. The figures alone show the vigor of the forces and the abundance of the virgin resources which supply ample capital for the creation of a new and marvellous wealth where so recently slept only an undisturbed wilderness.

Pure water will be supplied in abundance on all parts of the Fair Grounds. A pond of 20 acres serves for a reservoir, and a Wheeler Eclypse Windmill will furnish the power for lifting the water from the pond and emptying it into five large tanks, holding 600 barrels each, from which it is distributed in pipes to all parts of the grounds. In the possible contingency of period of atmospheric calm, a 10 horse power engine will supply the needed power.

The Smithsonian Institution has begun the preparation of its exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, which will consist of collections of minerals, birds, buildings, straw, textiles, animal products, fishes, shells, gems, and minerals.

The postal telegraph is asserted to be one of the certain things of the near future.

STATE AGRICULURAL SOCIETIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

In another column of the present issue of the *Ploughman* will be found a correct and complete list of the officers of the six State Agricultural Societies of New England, which will prove serviceable in many ways. It presents a good record, and tells of a development and growth of the several State agricultural organizations in a manner to challenge universal consideration and respect. The relations subsisting between these State Societies and the New England Agricultural Society are of the friendliest nature, and thus serve the desired purpose of a mutual advantage. With all but one of these State Societies the New England Society has actively cooperated in the holding of its annual agricultural fairs for the last score of years, thus enabling the latter to inspire the former with higher and larger aims, and to achieve results that could not so well have been reached in any other way.

To-day the State organizations are stronger and in a much healthier condition by reason of the influence and assistance of the New England Society, and they will not hesitate to openly avow it. There is no such thought as that of rivalry, but everything like competition is turned into cooperation. And while the State societies have been the recipients of a positive benefit, it is no less true that the reflex influence on the New England Society has been to its advantage also. For with their aid the latter has better been able to concentrate its forces, and thus in turn to be of practical value to the farmer. It is an exceedingly felicitous relation for both sides to sustain. The character of the men represented by the names given in the list referred to is a sufficient guarantee for the status of the organizations which they head. They are indeed the picked men from their several States. The cause of agriculture could not be reposed in abler or more acceptable hands. They constitute a body of official representatives with whom the important interests of New England agriculture may most hopefully be entrusted.

The largest number of stallions ever exhibited at a New England Fair will be collected this year at Manchester. Also the most extensive collection of thoroughbred stock as well. All the different breeds will be represented on the grounds, and it will be a spectacle worth going far to see. The specimens will come from all the New England States. The love of the horse has not yet died out of the agricultural heart, and it is not likely that it ever will. This noblest of all animals performs a service that can be supplanted to the farmer especially by that of no other animal.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

It has been a dull week for the butter trade Prices have hardly been quotable, so few and unimportant have been the transactions. Those in control of the superior stock decline to sell, except at previous prices, and on the other hand, no large sales could be effected except by a concession of 1 to 2 cents per pound. Grocers are paying 25@27 cents per pound for the finest creameries, but in round lots the same could no be sold for more than 21@22 cents. This will be sufficiently significant to the country makers. Invoice dairy sales run from 20 cents downward, owing to the poor condition of a large portion of last week's receipts. A difference of 3 to 5 cents is remarked between the generality of the dairy make and genuine creamery. The future of the market is still a matter of speculation, the state of the weather being held to be an element in it. The preference will now be for fresh made butter. Foreign shipments show a falling off from last week.

Cheese has fallen off fully 1 cent a pound from the recent highest point. The factories decline to sell any more on a declining market. 10 cents is the outside price for round selling lots. Trade is at a standstill both here and in Liverpool. Speculators are not to be seen. Nevertheless, a reaction is confidently predicted. The shipments so far this year are considerably ahead of those of last year for the same time. Since May 1 the exports from Boston and New York are about a million and a half pounds less than last year, while the exports from Montreal show an increase of 8,800,000 pounds.

The demand for eggs has slackened visibly, sales of small lots only having taken place. Strictly fresh eastern command 21 cents, and near-by laid lots 22@23 cents. But Eastern receipts rule at 20 cents.

Beans maintain their former price, without much movement in the market. Northern pea in lots command $2 90 @ $3 per bushel. Choice domestic mediums, $2 50 @ $2 60 per bushel. Best yellow eyes bring $3 40 @ $3 50 per bushel. Small jobbing lots sell from 10 to 15 cents above these prices.

Potatoes have gone up, owing to scant supply, from $1 25 @ $1 50 per barrel to $2 25 @ $2 50 per barrel. They are just as liable to go down again. Farmers near by at present supply the market, but the more distant crop is expected to come along soon. Rot is making havoc around Boston. A large crop is everywhere counted on.

The vegetable market is well supplied and low. Apples are more than plentiful, and selling from $1 to $1 50 per barrel. Pears are abundant Peaches are just now the favorite fruit, and selling from $1 to $2 per basket. Watermelons are a drug. Blueberries are in plentiful supply.

A special committee is deputed by the managers of the New England Fair to attend to the prompt procurement of apartments all over the City of Manchester for the accommodation of visitors who may not be able to secure rooms at the hotels,—a statement that will be received with universal satisfaction.

Jersey Stock at the Rhode Island State Fair.—A special premium of $300 is offered by the breeders of thoroughbred Jersey cattle in Rhode Island for the best herds of Jersey, to be competed for at the State Fair at Narragansett Park, to be held Sept. 22—26. The first premium is $150, the second $100, and the third $50. A herd is to be considered as consisting of one bull and four cows or heifers, not less than two years old, and owned by the exhibitor at least three months before the date of exhibition. Animals to compete must be registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register Expert judges will be selected from out of the State. Entries to be made on or before the 16th, of September.

Provision has been made for the press during the continuance of the Fair, all needed facilities for its representatives having been furnished. Telegraph and telephone connections with all points have likewise been made, available at all hours on the Fair Grounds.

The Storrs Agricultural School.—We have received the Prospectus of the Storrs Agricultural School of Mansfield, Conn., for 1884 5. It is prefaced with a list of the trustees and officers. It presents the course of study, states the facilities for instruction, gives the requirements for admission, and sets forth matters relating to deportment, special studies, diplomas, expenses and hours of labor and study. A convenient calendar is appended. Inquiries and communications are to "Storrs Agricultural School, Mansfield, Conn."

A balloon ascension will take place on the Fair grounds on Wednesday, the second day of the Fair, the finest balloon in America taking the air in the presence of the vast multitude. It will go up in charge of Prof. Allen, of Providence, R. I., an aeronaut of deserved fame.

Attleboro' Town Fair.—The date of the Fair of the Attleboro' Farmers' and Mechanics' Association has been fixed for September 16, 17 and 18, 1884.

☞ The International Newspaper Agency, H. P. Hubbard, proprietor, of New Haven, Conn., issues a very attractive and convenient paper covered volume of leading newspapers of all kinds and countries on the earth. It is well styled the Cosmopolitan Edition. The unique and original feature about it is the fact that the paper on which it is printed was made especially for it from old newspapers from every country in the world. It is a truly enterprising affair, and fairly expresses the spirit which governs the management of the International Newspaper Agency.

On Monday last, three pupils in attendance on Mr. Moody's school at Greenfield were accidentally drowned, casting a deep gloom over the place.

The French fleet is pounding away at the Chinese forts at Foo Chow, but with no real results at the time of the present writing. An attempt is at once to be made to force an entrance to the fort of Shanghai.

The New Orleans World's Fair.—The members of the Farmers' National Congress for Massachusetts, representing the different congressional districts of the State, met at the office of the State Commissioner, J. Howard Nichols, 31 Milk street, on Saturday, the 23d inst., with a view to perfecting a plan for the full representation of the products of the industry of the State. The Exposition is to continue from December to May next. Representatives of the agricultural and horticultural societies of the State and a number of representatives who have been appointed to the Farmers' Congress from a number of congressional districts were present and united in consultation. J. Howard Nichols was appointed Chairman, and Geo. Noyes of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, Secretary. After the views of all present were exchanged on the subject, it was decided that the farm, garden, and orchard interests of the State ought to be properly represented at the Exposition. A committee was accordingly appointed consisting of Hon. Daniel Needham, Edmund Hersey, Benjamin P. Ware, representing the Farmers' Congress; and E. W. Wood, Esq., chairman of the committee representing the Mass. Horticultural Society, to mature and present a plan to carry out this decision, which will be reported to another meeting, due notice of which will be given in the papers.

The Farmers' Meetings on the three evenings of the Fair will prove as interesting as heretofore, and attract the customary attendance. A great deal of instruction is derived from the free exchange of agricultural experience and opinions at these truly social meetings.

St. Bernard Dog Show at the New England Fair.—Dr. George B. Sawtelle will exhibit at the New England Fair his celebrated family of St. Bernard dogs. The history of this famous breed of dogs is familiar and interesting. It is a noble animal, possessing the finest characteristics. The story of its courage and intelligent devotion are familiar to all. There are ten of these dogs in Mr. Sawtelle's collection, nine of them being strictly of one family. The mother, Sappho, and her eight children were imported last year. Their ancestry goes back to those constant and faithful companions of the monks at the St. Bernard Hospice on the Alps of Switzerland. The grandsire of the eight younger dogs is Bayard Senior, owned by Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, of Cheshire, Eng., who recently won the prize of Champion Bernards of England. Their sire is dead, and these are his sole offspring. Their exhibition at the New England Fair last year attracted much attention. Since then they have been regularly educated, their feats being fully as wonderful as those of Prof. Bartholomew's horses. They will be exhibited under a large tent, and no doubt will attract much attention.

Steam trains will be run every half hour to and from the Fair Grounds, the fare each way being but five cents. Our visitors can take barges and carriages at their option.

The troubles financial and otherwise, still occupy the Spanish authorities in Cuba. A plan was recently proposed by an American syndicate to purchase the island for $100,000,000 and at the end of ten years to turn it over to our own government at the price of purchase. The syndicate proposed to retain certain rights and properties in order to recoup themselves for their outlay of capital. The scheme was a grand one in its proportions but we doubt whether it would be a profitable one. Like the East India Company, it might live upon the country, sapping its life blood and entailing a bitterness of feeling between the native and our own people which would last for years. Large corporations or monopolies in private interest are usually tyrannical in their operations and do not conduce, except when the private and public interests are identical to the general welfare. Sugar is the principal export of Cuba and for that article alone would be valuable to this country.

The entries of Agricultural Implements for exhibition at the Fair at Manchester are simply unprecedented for number and variety. The well known firm of T. B. Everett & Co., of Boston, will occupy a tent of their own with their exhibit in this line.

The authorities at Washington have received advices from the U. S. consul at Barbadoes that a ship left St. Lucia for New York on the 19th inst with cholera. Not a very healthy cargo, with a vengeance. The steamer referred to is the one that left Calcutta on the 4th inst bound for Demerara and New York. Cholera broke out during the voyage, eighteen fatal cases occurring. There were 651 coolies on the ship. St. Lucia is one of the British West India Islands, windward group. The vessel will be properly cared for on her arrival at New York by the quarantine authorities. The Asiatic cholera prevails to a greater or less degree continually on the banks of the Ganges in India and is due to the horrible polluted water supply and other inattentions to the laws of health. That it has not prevailed and spread more frequently and severely is difficult of explanation as Eastern nations have taken no steps to eradicate the disease or stop its ravages.

The Ploughing match will take place on land in close proximity to the Fair Grounds on Thursday, so that it can be easily witnessed by all visitors to the Fair. It will repay their close attention.

☞ *Harper's Monthly* for September is a brilliant and varied number. The frontispiece is an engraving by Classon of 'An Ideal Head,' from the painting by the late George Fuller. A Run Ashore at Queenstown; Wheatfields of the Columbia; The Hero of the Tower, a poem; George Fuller, with portrait; Artist Strolls in Holland; Unchanged, a poem; Nature's Serial Story; Discontent, a poem; Trouville; Transcripts from Nature; Judith Shakespeare; Spoken after Sorrow, a poem; A Cloud on the Honey-Moon, a comedy; The Warrior's Quest, a poem; The Great Hall of William Rufus; Charles Reade, a Personal Reminiscence; The Wayfarers, a poem; Hobson's Choice, a story; The Reservoir System; Escape, a poem; Our Annie, a story; Brook Farm, a poem; and the editorial department, make up an attractive and varied list. For sale by Cupples, Upham & Co.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for September offers a full list of attractions. Helen Mathers and Christian Reid continue their fine serial stories, and the pretty little romance of "The Nut Brown Maid" is concluded. The rest of the number consists of short stories, pleasant verses, music, colored plates, a charade, and a presidential portrait. For sale by Cupples, Upham & Co.

☞ The September *Magazine of American History* will interest a wide audience, among the hills and valleys of the American Continent From the variety of subjects treated, the scope and possibilities of this growing power in the field of historic literature cannot fail to be recognized. The frontispiece is an excellent engraving of the portrait of Murillo, from the painting by himself, and its pertinence is apparent to all who read the Query on page 281. The leading illustrated article, by Mrs. Lamb, furnishes a truthful and spirited 'Glimpse of the Valley of Many Waters,' its settlement and development, and is in itself a mine of historic information concerning that particular region of our country beyond the Rocky Mountains. This Magazine is proving itself an unfailing source of historical and documentary evidence of the growth and expansion of our vast country. It is the best periodical that can be introduced into any household. Publication rooms, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

☞ The transactions of the Middlesex Agricultural Society for the year 1883 are issued in a neat and convenient form for general reading.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the Journal of Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Session of the New Hampshire State Grange Patrons of Industry, held in the city of Manchester on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September 1883. It makes exceedingly interesting reading.

☞ A little book entitled *Seven Hundred Album Verses* is published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co, 31 Rose st, New York, and sold for 15 cents. Those who are called upon to write in autograph albums will readily see how convenient it must be.

An unusually fine display of sheep and swine is promised at the New England Fair at Manchester. The study of the different points and characteristics of these most necessary tenants of the farm will prove of permanent value to every owner and cultivator of land.

The eleventh annual convention of the United States Hay Fever Association was held at Bethlehem, N. H., on Tuesday last. One speaker mentioned that he had been in Bethlehem for ten seasons, and been entirely free from disease during that time.

☞ Read PARKER & WOOD's advertisement in another column of this week's *Ploughman*.

"IN A VERY WEAK CONDITION, SINKING FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION."

A patient in Mississippi gives this account of a "marvellous change" wrought in her condition:

"Last December I received your Compound Oxygen. *I was in a very weak condition, sinking from nervous prostration.* I commenced its use immediately, leaving off everything else. And *what a marvellous change it wrought in a few weeks!* So rapidly did I improve that neighbors and friends who had been familiar with my complaints for several years *are still full of wonder at my recovery.*"

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free.* Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

MAINE STATE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held in connection with the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society, at Lewiston Park and City Hall, Lewiston, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

PRESIDENT.
HON. RUFUS PRINCE, South Turner.

SECRETARY.
A. L. DENNISON, Portland.

TREASURER.
H. S. OSGOOD, Augusta.

TRUSTEES.
ALONZO LIBBY, Saccarappa.
S. G. JERRARD, Levant.
GEO. A. EMERSON, Litchfield, Plains.
N. S. ALLAN, Dennysville.

EASTERN MAINE STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held at Maplewood Park and at Norombega and City Halls, Bangor, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1884.

PRESIDENT.
HON. J. P. BASS, Bangor.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
F. O. BEAL, Bangor.

SECRETARY.
EZRA L. STERNS, Bangor.

TREASURER.
HON. E. B. NEALLEY, Bangor.

Executive Committee.—Hon. John Morison, Corinth; Hon. A. J. Chase, Sebec; Hon J. H. Manley, Augusta; Hon. S. L. Boardman, Augusta; Hon. D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon; Hon. H. C. Friend, Ems; Hon. Geo. H. Nichols, Bath; Hon. E. B. Parkhurst, Maysville; Hon. L. Powers, Houlton; Hon. S. W. Mathews, Ft. Fairfield; Hon. Wm. M. Rust, Belfast; Hon. Wm. P. Wingate, Bangor; Dr. George H. Bailey, Portland; George R. Lancaster, Bangor; E. H. Greely, Ellsworth; George H. Boardman, Calais; I. H. Page, Fort Kent; A. L. Simpson, Bangor; B. A. Burr, Bangor; Peter W. Ayer, Freedom; J. J. Frye, Portland; R. W. Murch, Hampden; J. W. Lang, Brunswick; Dr. James W. North, Augusta; John T. Berry, Rockland; Nathan Dane, Kennebunk; Benjamin Hilton, Anson; Putnam Bennett, Linneus.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS.
Horses—Col. Geo. W. Ricker, Rockland.
Stock—I. D. Fenderson, Stetson.
Hall at Park—E. H. Gregory, Hampden.
Norombega Hall—Roscoe G. Rollins, Bangor.
Pomological and Horticultural—Henry McLaughlin, Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held in connection with the New England Agricultural Society, at Manchester Driving Park, Manchester, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1844.

PRESIDENT.
WARREN BROWN, Hampton Falls.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
(Presidents of County Societies.)

SECRETARY.
AARON YOUNG, Portsmouth.

TREASURER.
GEORGE W. RIDDLE, Manchester.

Directors—Warren F. Daniell, Franklin; George A. Wason, New Boston; Thomas G. Jameson, Great Falls; Chester Pike, Cornish; George H. Everett, Laconia; John W. Wheeler, Salem; Charles H. Hayes, Portsmouth; Edward Gustine, Keene; David H. Goodell, Antrim; Stephen Durgin, Wolfeborough.

Auditors—Geo. B. Chandler, Manchester; Andrew H. Young, Dover.

VERMONT STATE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held in connection with the Champlain Valley Association, at Howard Park, Burlington Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

PRESIDENT.
HENRY CHASE, Lyndon.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
JOSEPH C. PARKER, Quechee.
SILAS G. HOLYOKE, St. Albans.
JULIUS N. NORTH, Shoreham.
JOHN W. CRAMTON, Rutland.

SECRETARY.
HENRY CLARK, Rutland.

TREASURER.
N. B. SAFFORD, White River Junction.

Board of Directors—G. S. Moulton, W. Randolph; Henry G. Root, Bennington; Geo. A. Merrill, Rutland; William R. Sanford, Orwell; James A. Sheed, Burlington; Lemuel S. Drew, Burlington; Henry B. Kent, Dorset; C. H. Hubbard, Springfield; George Davis, East Montpelier; H. C. Cleveland, Coventry; Geo. Hammond, Middlebury; Henry W. Kayes, Newbury; C. H. Campbell, Westminster West; Charles J. Bell, Walden; Crosby Miller, Pomfret.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS MOTLEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
THEODORE LYMAN.

TREASURER.
JACOB C. ROGERS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
CHARLES S. SARGENT.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
E. F. BOWDITCH.

LIBRARIAN.
FRANCIS H. APPLETON.

TRUSTEES.
All the above officers, together with H. Saltonstall, Henry S. Russell, John Lowell, J. Q. Adams, and F. L. Ames.

RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held at Narragansett Park, near Providence, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES H. PECKHAM, of Providence.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, of Providence.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. T. C. WARDWELL, of Bristol.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.
HENRY E. SMITH, of Smithfield.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
CHARLES W. SMITH, of Warwick. P. O., Providence.

Audit and Finance Committee—William B. Rider, A. W. Godding, Charles H. George, all of Providence.

Standing Committee—Wm. V. Daboll, Providence; Wm. E. Barrett, Providence; Edwin Darling, Pawtucket; Casey B. Tyler, Warwick; Clifton A. Hall, Providence; T. W. Rounds, Providence; Adin Alexander, Warwick; S. S. Atwell, Cranston; Charles H. Fisher, Providence; Henry S. Olney, Providence; George W. Madison, Warwick; Jas. C. Collins, North Providence; Nelson Viall, Providence; John N. Taylor, Kingston; P. W. Arnold, Pawtucket; William S. Kent, Johnston; Arad Wood, Cranston; Webster Knight, Providence; Wm. E. Pierce, North Kingston; Thos G. Potter, East Providence; Benjamin Comstock, Lincoln; Daniel Howland, Scituate; J. Erastus Lester, Johnston; Earl H. Porter, Providence; Stephen T. Arnold, Warwick; S. H. Vaughan, Wickford; Jas. Dennis, Jr., East Providence; Henry C. Anthony, Portsmouth; Abner F. Peckham, Scituate; Samuel H. Cross, Westerly.

CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

Fair to be held at Meriden Park and at Town Hall, Meriden, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.

PRESIDENT.
JAMES A. BILL, Lyme.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
J. P. BARSTOW, Norwich.
S. C. COLT, Farmington.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
H. C. HULL, Meriden.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
T. S. GOLD, West Cornwall.

TREASURER.
WM. H. GOSS, Hartford.

Vice-Presidents—Presidents County Societies—J. C. Capen, Bloomfield, Hartford, Co.; D. N. Clark, Woodbridge, New Haven Co.; James B. Palmer, Jewett City, New London, Co.; Dudley P. Ely, South Norwalk, Fairfield, Co.; George M. Holt, Hampton, Windham, Co.; Harry Sedgwick, Cornwall Hollow, Litchfield, Co.; J. M. Hubbard, Middletown, Middlesex, Co.; Norman B. Perkins, Tolland, Co.

Directors—Norris Holcomb, Bloomfield; William C. Osgood, Norwich; Col. Alexander Warner, Pomfret; William Holman, West Willington; L. E. Coe, Meriden; John W. Bacon Danbury; Wm. G. French, Watertown; M. W. Terrill, Middlefield.

☞ In the past thirty years there have been many remedies advertised for the cure of kidney and liver troubles and diseases of the Urinary organs. Of only one can it be said that "it is never known to fail." That one is HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

DEATH OF ONE OF WORCESTER'S MOST HONORED CITIZENS—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

[Special despatch to the Advertiser.]

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24, 1884.—The Honorable Stephen Salisbury, the wealthiest and one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Worcester, died this morning at the age of 86 years. He had been confined to the house for a long time, and of late had been gradually failing. The cause of his death was general debility, due to old age. He was a native of Worcester, and was born on March 7, 1798, only a few rods from the house in which he died. He fitted for college at Leicester Academy and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1817, George Bancroft, the historian, being his classmate. Afterwards he studied law, but he never engaged in active practice, finding occupation in the management and improvement of the large estate inherited from his father, and in travel, study, and good works. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Worcester bar. He held many positions of financial trust, and was noted for his generous gifts to various institutions, especially to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, and was president of the trustees of that institution since its foundation in 1866.

He was at the time of his death president of the old Worcester Bank, which position he had held for 39 years; he had been president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings for over 25 years, and was president of the American Antiquarian Society, having been successively reelected to that position every year since 1854. Of this institution, also, he had been a generous benefactor. He was a director in various railroads, and was from 1871 to 1883 an overseer of Harvard College. He served as representative in the General Court in 1838 and 1839, and was State senator in 1846 and 1847, and was presidential elector in 1860 and 1872, but had held few other political offices having almost invariably declined to stand as candidate for office. A director in the Worcester and Nashua railroad, he was president of the road for a year in 1850, and he was an honored member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1857. The large property, principally real estate, left him by his father, increased in value very rapidly by the growth of the city. He leaves an only son.

☞ *Eclipse Windmill.*—People visiting the New England Fair Grounds at Manchester, N. H., cannot fail to notice Wheeler's Eclipse Wind Engine. One is permanently located there for water supply to the grounds. Another is put up temporarily to show what can be done by a 14-foot mill, geared to transmit power to run machinery, such as Grinder, Feed Cutter, Wood Saw, etc. The farming community can witness the power of the wind when properly harnessed to alleviate the burden of labor. Eclipse Windmills are no longer an untried novelty; they have multiplied their presence all over New England, and by their utility and durability stand as testimonials to the skill and ability of Mr. L. H. Wheeler, whose name has been identified with the Eclipse during his eight years residence in this city.

Yellow fever is raging with great fatality on the island of Porto Rico.

General Wolsley will at once proceed to Egypt and take command of the British forces there.

The widow of the late Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, died on Tuesday last, at the age of ninety.

New counterfeit silver dollars are in existence. They are a little lighter and slightly thicker than the genuine, but the difference is exceeding difficult of detection.

☞ Rheumatism is the most subtle and excruciating disease flesh is heir to. Neuralgia, sharper and more erratic, is as much of an enigma. Science has proved very noncommittal when asked to reveal a specific for them. But at last she has consented. ATHLOPHOROS is the touchstone she has provided. H. S. Chandler, of *The Independent*, New York, says that "one bottle of ATHLOPHOROS entirely cured him of Rheumatism, from which he had suffered for a year and a half."

— Rats and mice have caused seventy nine fires in New York City in the past dozen years from nibbling matches carelessly left within their reach.

TIRED, LANGUID, DULL

Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressive effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now It will give you untold wealth in health, strength, and energy.

— One watch factory in the United States is said to turn out a watch every minute, for ten hours in each day.

☞ For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stomach, use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water.

— Heavy masses of ice are reported in the Gulf of St Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, and some of the oldest mariners say they cannot recollect having encountered so much ice before at this time of the year.

☞ TO MATCH THAT BONNET! Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c for any color at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

— A female writer in Lippincott's Magazine says: 'Indissoluble marriage is the honor and safeguard of woman; and the honor of woman is the honor of man and of society.'

☞ OZONE WATER taken daily, at this season of the year prevents Cholera and all contagious diseases.

— So deeply was Franklin impressed with the great restorative value of the air bath, that he proposed to cure all diseases by its means, combined with plain and abstemious living.

HIGH PRICED BUTTER.

Dairymen often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edged article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

— Victor Hugo, now much past eighty, is so fascinated with the descriptions of this country which have been made to him, that he says we need not be at all surprised to see his name among the arrivals on any steamer.

PILE TUMORS,

however large, internal or external, speedily, painlessly and permanently cured, without knife, caustic, salve or powder, or no pay. Pamphlet with references, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Aug. 23d, by Rev. Stephen Cushing, Herbert W. Barrett to Bessie F. Wood, both of Concord, Mass.

In this city, Aug. 24th, by Rev. Henry H. Haynes, F. A. Babcock of Amesbury, Mass., to Julie V. P. Barker of Uxbridge, Mass.

In this city, Aug. 23d, by Rev. Mr. Gunning, William F. Bannister to Katie A. Dunn.

In Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, Aug. 16th, Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Esq., to Mrs. Anna Lothrop Lawrence of Boston, U. S. A.

In Newburyport, Aug. 13th, by Rev. D. T. Fiske, Mr. Matthew Ganitt of Yonkers, N. Y., to Miss Lucy Ella Doyle of Newburyport.

In Northfield, Aug. 9th, by Rev. J. O. Sherburne, Charles F. Bigelow to Amanda E. Bacon, both of Boston, Mass.

In Winchester, Aug. 16th, by Rev. J. F. Fielden, Mr. Frank E. Brackett to Miss Amelia A. Fawcett.

In Scituate, Aug. 3d, by Rev. C. C. Hussey of Billerica, Mr. Edward H. Oakham of Marshfield to Miss Nellie Turner of South Scituate.

DEATHS.

In this city, Aug. 22d, James Hall, 80 yrs. 6 mos.

In this city, Aug. 21st, Maria Young, 84 years 8 months 12 days.

In this city, Mrs. Mary A., wife of the late Moses B. Sewall, 74 years.

In Hudson, Aug. 15th, Mary Emily, wife of Charles S. Newton, 36 years 4 months.

In Belmont, Aug. 17th, Rev. Samuel Dowse Robbins, 72 years 5 months 10 days.

In Winchester Home, Bunker Hill District, Meribah Harris, 81 years.

In Newton Centre, Mass., Aug. 14th, Emma Caroline, infant daughter of William E. and Ella M Huntington.

In Milton, Aug. 15th, Mrs. Charlotte J. Smith, 74 years 7 months.

In Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 12th, Rev. J C. Webster, D. D., 74 years.

In Dorchester, Aug. 14th, Sarah N., wife of L. C. Pope, 39 years 1 month 23 days.

In West Medford, Aug. 14th, Clara Ella, daughter of Otis Wentworth, 28 years 10 months.

In Framingham, Aug. 11th, Abigail A. E. Childs, wife of Joel Edmands, in her 67th year.

In Andover, Aug. 12th, Nathan Frye, 75 years 7 months 12 days.

In Kittery Point, Me., Aug. 12th, T. Barnard Mackay of Cambridge, Mass., 52 years 6 months.

In Topsfield, Aug. 12th, Susan V. V. Doolittle, wife of Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, 26 years.

In Weston, Aug. 7th, Artemas Johnson, 86 years.

In Berwick, Me., Aug. 11th, George Rankin, 77 years 8 months.

In Wells, Me., by drowning, July 24th, Frederick Sampson, son of Charles H. and Louise C. Hovey, 18 years.

In Beach Bluff, Swampscott, Aug. 14th, Henry F. Miller, 50 years.

In Scituate, Mass., Aug. 14th, Herbert D., eldest son of Norman M. and Celia M. Stafford.

In North Springfield, Vt., Aug. 15th, Louisa Field, widow of Abner Field, in her 77th year.

In New York, Aug. 15th, Nancy Bennett, wife of the late Brenton Bliss Grinnell.

In East Bridgewater, Aug. 24th, Mrs. Otis Grover, 81 years.

In Peabody, Aug. 24th, Joseph Poor, 79 years 1 month 17 days.

In Worcester, Aug. 24th, Stephen Salisbury, 86 years 5 months 16 days.

In Cambridgeport, Aug. 25th, Joseph V. Wellington, 72 years 7 months.

In New Bedford, Aug. 22d, William Huddy, 77 years 1 month.

In Fall River, Aug. 21st, Almira, widow of William G. Manchester, 68 years.

In Newburyport, Aug. 21st, Samuel Pettingell, 79 years 9 months 21 days.

In Roxbury, Aug. 23d, Benjamin H. Ropes, 70 years 6 months 15 days.

In North Kingston, Aug. 21st, Jonathan N. Arnold, in the 83d year of his age.

In Mattapan, Aug. 24th, Frances E. C. Fisher, wife of George A. Fisher, 40 years 10 months.

In Salem, Aug. 19th, Mrs. Mary E., wife of John P. Glover, 60 years 8 months 10 days.

In Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 23d, Richard Sykes, 81 years.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. nov -86t

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Aug. 30.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hogs.	Veal
This week.	2719	13,735	224	14,170	585
Last week.	2365	17,659	122	13,896	676
One yr ago.	3135	10,366	120	9,593	472

Horses...... 381

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $8 00@8 00; first quality, $7 00@7 50; second quality, $6 00@6 50; third quality, $5 00@5 50; a few choice single pairs, $ @ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 00@4 50.

Working Oxen.—$100@225@ ; @ handy steers, $74@125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20 @38; extra, $40@48; farrow and dry, $18@30. Fancy milch Cows, $50@80.

Stores.—This young cattle for farmers—yearlings $10 00@20 00; two-year olds, $14@28; three-year old, $24@40.

Sheared sheep—Per lb, live, 2@3½cts; extra 4½@ 4½c. Sheep and Lambs ℔ head, in lots, $2 00@4 75 Spring Lambs 4½@5½c ℔ lb. Yearlings @ c. @ Lambs @ c ℔ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb 4⅝@4¾ cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @c; retail, 5@11c N Y Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, @7¼c. Suckling pigs, @ $

Veal Calves.—2½@6½c. ℔ lb.

A few selected Brighton Hides, @c.

Hides—Brighton, 7½a7¾c ℔ lb; country lots, 6½@7c; light, @ c.

Stags and Bull Hides, @c; heavy, @c.

Calf Skins.—10@11c. Small hides, c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 6@6½c lb; country lots, 4@4½c.

Pelts—15@ 30c each; Country lots, 15@ 25c dairy skins, 25@50c.

Sheared Skins, @ c each; Lamb skins 50@65c each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep
Maine	167	100	New York.	17	1898
N. Hampshire	252	1515	R I &		
Vermont	198	2500	Western.	2028	6,400
Massachusetts	87		Canada....		1372
Liverpool....					
Total				2759	13,735
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg.	584	3048	Eastern..	195	281
Lowell	301	4002	Old Colony		
Boston-Alb.	1621	6,400	Onft&Boats	58	
N Y & N E...			Boston & Me		
Total				2759	13,735

Drovers & Droves.	Cattle	Sheep.	Cattle and Sheep	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			M P Whalon....	4	
F H Coolidge & Son	21		H Ingerson....		18
J L Bassett	8		A J Piper	30	198
W W Hall	22		Hall-Seaver	7	125
Libby & Son	50	100	J B Remick	8	
J P Elwell	10		Martin-Squier	13	19
J H Fogg	20		Stocker Bros		99
Glines-Weston	17		M G Flanders	10	40
New Hampshire.			T M Gallagher		48
C A & O F Whitton-Co.	27		G H Sprigg	23	25
J B Gordon	2	90	W A Farnham	7	37
Simonds-Colby		120	Coombs-Farrar	3	280
Breck-Wood	17	90	C P Burke	3	63
H A Wilcox	12	200	**Massachusetts.**		
J C Marshall	10	187	J S Henry	37	
T J Courser	14	40	Scattering	30	
Dow-Moulton	10	102	**New York.**		
O F Bothell	5		O C Robinson		15
E F Adden	20	120	J Carter		121
J O Sanborn	50	90	D L Tracy		190
Geo Harris		20	S Y Southworth		340
N E Winn	9		R J Bannon		121
J L Call		120	G P Flack & Son		76
J A Odell		112	J K Fulton		58
Aldrich & Johnson	21	78	E Smith		192
I B Sargent	28	68	D Fisher		253
W Hall	9	43	B Hurlbert		205
S F Rossiter	3	58	W Fisher		195
			L Morse	17	161
			J Shirley		96
			Hollis & Co		195
Vermont.			**Western States.**		
J H Thomas	10		Hathaway & Jackson	407	
F S Kimball	10	61	A N Monroe	1463	400
P Gleason		52	Hollis & Co		4,250
N K Campbell		180	J F Stetson	64	
P R Donogheue		62	E H Eames	27	
A B Edwards		125	Farrell & McFlynn	57	
J Carroll		16			
H N Jenne	4	1			
G B Evans		275	E Farrell		500
S A Cleaveland		171	G A Sawyer		500
B S Hastings	25	150	J B Thomas		750
Britton-Savage	9	90	**Canada.**		
A Williamson	7		Prudo Fagart		495
F Kenfield		58	F Gosselyn		172
R G Kimball		101	B S Hastings		200
L W Tinker		210	J N Morse		230
Sargent-Turner	8	5	G Mooney		227

OWNERS OF VEALS.

MAINE.—F. H. Coolidge & Son, 29; W. W. Hall, 11; Libby & Son, 40; J. P. Elwell, 8; J. H. Fogg, 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. B. Gordon, 6; Breck & Wood, 25; H. A. Wilcox, 10; T. J. Courser, 1; Dow & Moulton, 16; O. F. Bothell, 5; E. F. Adden, 4; J. O. Sanborn, 8; Aldrich & Johnson, 32; I. B. Sargent, 3; W. Hall, 3.

VERMONT.—F. S. Kimball, 38; N. K. Campbell, 5; A. B. Edwards, 4; H. N. Jenne, 1; S. A. Cleveland, 11; B. S. Hastings, 22; Britton & Savage, 7; A. Williamson, 17; W. Ricker, 9; R. G. Kimball, 2; L. W. Tinker, 4; Sargent & Turner, 17; M. P. Whalon, 23; H. Ingerson, 40; A. J. Piper, 14; Hall & Seaver, 11; Martin & Squier, 17; Stocker Bros., 6; M. G. Flanders, 8; T. M. Gallagher, 12; M. M. Taplin, 16; G. H. Sprigg, 15; W. A. Farnham, 8; Combs & Farrar, 18; C. P. Burke, 7.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. S. Henry, 36.

NEW YORK.—R. J. Bannon, 1; J. K. Fulton, 1; B. Hurlbert, 3; W. Fisher, 2.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1884.

North road cattle have arrived in about the same supply as last week, but the quality was considered by dealers poor, and our own observation was proof sufficient to maintain the fact. The tone of the market was inclined to favor the buying interest. There were a good many buyers present, but they were not fast to become owners, and seemed willing that the owner should do the greater part of the talking, but not quite willing to purchase on the basis of last week, claiming all sorts of things; but the most important being, that the hot weather of the past week was detrimental to a large sale of beef, and that they have cattle at home not sold. We are looking forward to a better beef demand next week, as the first of September brings many of the wanderers back home from their summer vacation. For corresponding quality of beef cattle, we concluded that the sharp buyers did rather better than last week.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

A number of steers estimated to dress from 550 to 600 lbs each at 6¾@7c dressed weight, and 6 heifers to dress 425 lbs at 6@6¼c dressed weight.

Sales of 4 oxen to dress 950 lbs, at 8¼c ℔ lb, by Breck & Wood.

Sales of 1 pair working oxen, girthing 7 ft., weighing 3300 lbs, at $155; 1 odd ox, weighing 1500 lbs, at $55; 2 3-year old steers, weighing 1800 lbs, at $58, by W. M. Hall.

Sales of 1 fat cow to dress 700 lbs, at $42 50; 1 pair working oxen, 7 ft., weighing 3100 lbs, at $145; 2 3-year-old steers, averaging 900 lbs, at $60 the pair, by I. B. Sargent.

Sales of 2 2-year old heifers to dress 800 lbs, at $50, by E. F. Adden.

Sales of 2 oxen to dress 950 lbs, at 8¼c dressed weight; 1 ox at 8c dressed weight; 1 small sized heifer at $28, by Dow & Moulton.

Sales of 4 oxen, averaging 1400 lbs, at 5¼c live; by H. N. Jenne.

Sales of 17 Western steers, averaging 1154 lbs, at 5¼c live; 9 do, averaging 1179 lbs, at 5¼c; 29 do, averaging 1256 at 5¾c; 9 do, averaging 1217 lbs, at 5¾c.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ℔ CWT ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6.75 @7.00	Light to fair	$5.75 @6.00
Good to prime	6.25 @6.50	Slim	5.00 @5.50
A few lots of premium steers cost			7.25

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 26 and 27, 1884.

The market for cattle has for the week been quite moderate; butchers were unwilling to buy when they had plenty of beef at home. The beef market was dull in the city all through the late hot spell. Prices have been somewhat weak at last week's figures, and on Tuesday the decline was about ⅛c ℔ lb; some lots not over ⅛c easier. A telegram to one of our heavy dealers in Western cattle on Tuesday, stating that at Chicago the arrivals that morning were five thousand Texas cattle. The quality not stated, but we doubt not that they were composed largely with cattle that could be set at Brighton at 5¼c ℔ lb.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 5 steers av 1210 lbs at $6 10; 8 do av 1200 lbs at $5.90; 6 do av 1150 lbs at $5.95; 4 at $6.25, by E. H. Eames.

Sales of 11 steers av 1200 lbs at 6¼c; 10 do av 1200 lbs at 6¼c; 10 do av 1200 lbs at $6.40; 10 do av 1250 lbs at 6c, by Farrell & McFlynn.

Sales of 14 steers av 1101 lbs at $5 90; 13 do av 1207 lbs at 6c; 9 do av 1083 lbs at 5¾c; 11 do av 1225 lbs at 6¼c, by J. F. Stetson.

Late arrivals and sales of cattle at Watertown and Brighton on Wednesday.

Hollis & Co. had 1 D D sheep; also 1 load by E. Farrell.

The market for milch cows was fair, with sales of 3 new milch cows for $150; 1 for $60; 1 for $50; 2 for $37 50 each, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 4 new milch cows for $200; 1 for $55, by Breck & Wood.

Sales of 3 milch cows at $50@55@40; 1 for $35; 1 for $60, by Aldrich & Johnson.

Sales of 3 new milch cow at $50@55@60, by A. Williamson.

Sales of 2 springers at $55 each, by A. J. Piper.

Sales of 2 steers weighing 2100 lbs at 8¼c, by J. Cook.

Sales of 2 pair of working oxen, 2800 lbs, girthing 6 ft. 6 in., for $275 the four; 1 pair, 2600 lbs, at $125, by J. H. Fogg.

Libby & Son sold 5 milch cows at $200 each; 10 others at $50 ℔ head.

Sales of 3 milch cows at $180; 1 for $65; 2 for $100; 3 for $125; 2 springers for $100; 2 for $105, by A. Stone.

Sales of 3 new milch cows at $50 each; 2 for $90; 2 for $40 each; 1 for $35 by F. H. Coolidge & Son.

The Presidential candidates have now got their letters of acceptance all in, and they have been duly read by the people who are yet to pass upon the political merits of the several writers.

All prospect of accommodating the trouble between France and China is apparently dissipated, and it is reported that China has made an open declaration of war against France.

The consent of the Postmaster General has been given to the hoisting of a cold wave flag on post office buildings throughout the country, as a signal for the benefit of farmers of the approach of cold waves. The flag is white with black centre. It will remain in position twenty-four hours after being hoisted.

— Reinforcements are being sent out from England to Egypt.

— Commander Merry lays the blame of the collision which sunk the steamer Talapoosa on the schooner.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

This week we find more Northern than Western; this is the first week of the season when such has been the case. The Northern supply trumped up to over seven thousand head. There was evidently no material change in quotations from last week. At the opening the trade was moderate, but as the forenoon advanced the movement showed more activity. There were quite a number of cheap lots on sale, and some were sold at ⅛c easier rates. One lot owned by S. Y. Southworth that were sold less than what he expected to obtain, a mixed lot of 100 head, weighing 5810 lbs, at 3¼c ℔ lb. This yard was by some *worthy*, draped in mourning, not that any of the party were dead, but as a fit emblem for the sacrifice made in selling the flock.

Sales of 6 head, a mixed lot, averaging 80 lbs, at 5¼c, by G. P. Flack & Son.

Sales of 156 head of sheep and lambs, weighing 11,600 lbs, at 4½c, by R. G. Kimball.

Sales of 74 head, a slim lot, weighing 3770 lbs, at 3c, by Simonds & Co.

Sales of 80 pelters, averaging 60 lbs, at 2c, by Breck & Wood.

Sales of 36 lambs, averaging 50 lbs, at 4½c, by W. A. Farnham.

Sales of 17 old sheep and 104 lambs, weighing 11,090 lbs, at 5¼c, by R. J. Bannon.

Sale of 50 lambs, averaging 57 lbs, at 5c; 75 sheep, averaging 65 lbs, at 4c, by J. L. Call.

Sales of 159 sheep and lambs, averaging 76 lbs, at 5¼c; another lot of 114 head, weighing 6590 lbs, at 4¼c, and 1 fancy cosset, weighing 160 lbs, at 6c, by G. B. Evans.

Sales of 102 sheep and lambs, averaging 66 lbs, at 4¾c, by Dow & Moulton.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

The supply light, and but few working oxen noticed. The time has arrived when there should be something doing in working oxen.

Sales of 20 4-year-olds and oxen, averaging to dress 1000 lbs, at 9@9¼c dressed weight; 1 pair working oxen, girthing 7 ft. 4 in. weight at market, 3350 lbs, at $183, by W. W. Hall.

NEW MILCH COWS.

Sales limited on Tuesday, still a number passed into the hands of speculators. Sales of 1 common cow at $32.

Sales of 5 milch cows with their calves, at $35 each, by W. A. Farnham.

Sales of 4 new milch cows and 2 springers at $50 ℔ head, by W. W. Hall.

Sales of 1 milch cow and calf at $45, by W. M. Hall.

Sales of 1 milch cow and calf at $36, by I. B Sargent.

Sales of 1 milch cow at $35; 1 also at $45.

VEAL CALVES.

Supply reducing, and prices remain as last week.

POULTRY.

Two and one half tons of poultry was taken from the stock trains at Watertown, with sales of 12½c for mixed lot, and 15c for chickens.

Domestic Markets

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices

Beans.—Are firm with a good, fair jobbing trade. Choice large hand-picked pea at $2 65@ 2 75 ℔ bush; choice New York small hand-picked do at $2 80@2 85; common to good at $2 60@2 70; choice small hand-picked pea Vermont at $2 90@3 00; choice screened do at $2 40 @2 60; hand-picked medium at $2 50@2 55, and choice screened do at $2 35@2 40; common do at $2 00@2 25; German medium beans at $2 20 @2 30; do peas at $2 40@2 60; choice improved yellow eyes at $3 45@3 50; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $3 30@3 40. Canada peas at 80@90c for common roasting, and $1 05@1 10 for choice. Split peas at $6 00@6 25 ℔ bbl; green peas at $1 50@1 60 ℔ bush for choice Western, and $1 05@1 10 for Northern.

Fruit.—Apples at $1 25@1 50; common do at $1 00 ℔ bbl. Evaporated apples at 9@12c ℔ lb, and Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced at 6½@8c ℔ lb. Messina lemons at $3 00@5 00; Palermo lemons at $2 00@4 00 ℔ box; fancy higher; Aspinwall bananas at $2 00 @3 00 for No. 1; $1 50@2 50 for No. 2; Jamaica at $2 00@3 00; Baracoa at $1 40@1 50.

Hay.—Is quiet but steady, with rye straw more steady but quiet. Choice prime hay at $19 00@20 00; fancy held higher; medium to good hay at $16 00@18 00; Eastern fine at $13 00@16 00; poor at $11 00@13 00; damaged at $6 00@10 00; Eastern swale at $9 00@10 00; rye straw, choice at $16 00@18 00; oat straw at $9 00@10 00 ℔ ton.

Potatoes.—Are in light supply, and prices have advanced. Natives at $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl; yellow sweets at $2 50@2 75.

Truck.—Beets at 50c ℔ bbl; cucumbers at 25c ℔ 100; green corn at 50@60c ℔ bbl; native tomatoes at 25@40c ℔ bush; turnips at 40@50c ℔ bush; native onions at $1 75 ℔ bbl; cabbages native at 2@4c each; marrow squash at 60@75c ℔ bbl; turban at $1 00 ℔ bbl; lettuce at 12½c ℔ doz; carrots at 35@40c ℔ bush; shelled beans at 40@50c ℔ bush.

Poultry.—Choice fresh-killed Northern turkeys at 12@14c; frozen at 16@18c; common to good at 12@14c; Western choice 15@17c; common to good at 12@14c; spring chickens at 16 @25c; Western fowls at 11@14c; fresh-killed at 16@18c; green ducks at 17@19c ℔ lb; green geese at 16@18c ℔ lb; Philadelphia squabs at $2 75@3 00 ℔ dozen.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork and Lard.—The market is firm for cured provisions, both local and export demand for pork, lard and hams being good. Long cuts at $19 00@19 50 ℔ bbl; short cuts at $19 50@ 20 00 ℔ bbl; backs at $20 00@20 50; light backs at $18 50@19 00; lean endsat $20 00; prime mess, new at $18 00@19 00; extra prime at $16 @16 50; mess new at $18 00; pork tongues at $18@18 50. Lard at 8¼@8⅜c ℔ lb in tierces; 9@9¼c in 10-lb pails; 9¼@9¾c in 5-lb pails, and 9¾@9⅞c in 3-lb pails. Hams—13½@14c ℔ lb, according to size and cure, and small at 14@14½c; smoked shoulders at 11c; smoked ribs at 10¼c ℔ lb; rib breakfast bacon at 13@13¼c; boneless breakfast bacon at 14@14½c; pressed hams at 16 @16½c. Dressed hogs, city at 8¼c ℔ lb; country at 8c; live hogs at 7c ℔ lb.

Beef.—Extra plate beef at $14 00@14 50 ℔ bbl; plate at $13 00@13 50 ℔ bbl; extra family at $13 50@14 00; extra mess at $12 50 @13 00; mess at $11 00@12 00 ℔ bbl; beef hams at $27 00@28 00; beef tongues, in bbls, $24 50, and in half bbls at $12 00@12 50.

Fresh beef.—Is dull, but prices are unchanged. Fair steers at 9@10½c ℔ lb; choice at 10½@11c ℔ lb; Texas steers at 6½@8½c ℔ lb; choice heavy hinds at 14c; second quality at 12@13c; light at 8@11c; good heavy fores at 7½c ℔ lb; fancy at 8c; second quality at 6@7½c; rattles at 5@6½c; ribs at 7½@9½c; rumps at 14@16c; rounds at 7½ @8¼c; rump loins at 16@19½c; loins at 18@23c; light at 16@18c ℔ lb. Other fresh meats.—In veal and other fresh meats there is no change. Choice spring lambs at 10@11½c ℔ lb; common to good at 5@8c ℔ lb; choice heavy Brighton mutton at 7@8c ℔ lb; light at 5@6c ℔ lb; Eastern veal choice at 9@10c; common to good at 5@7c; Worcester at 10@11c ℔ lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Butter is dull, and unchanged in prices. Northern creamery at 22@23c; fancy higher; New York and Vermont dairy at 19@20c; Franklin county at 21c; fair to good at 17@18c; choice Western fresh-made creamery at 21@22½c; fancy higher; fair to good at 19@20c. Western dairy new made 13@17c; ladle-packed at 13@14c; fancy, or imitation creamery at 16@17c; fair to good at 10@12c ℔ lb. Jobbing prices range higher than these quotations.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Cheese dull and nominal. Choice Northern nominal at 10@10½c; fancy higher; lower grades according to quality; Western at 8@10c.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Eggs dull. Fresh Eastern at 20@21c; Northern at 19c; New York and Vermont at 19@20c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at 19c; Islands at 19c; Western at 17½@18c ℔ dozen.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

aug23

A Great Problem.

— *Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
— Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
— Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
— Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
— Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics*,
— Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers*,
— Take all the *Great* health restorers.
— *In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —*best*
— *Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —*Hop*
— *Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all —*concentrated*
— In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —*combined*
— Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. (31y) aug30-4t

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Pamphlet, with endorsements of Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured, mailed for 10 cts. Home book, with supplementary pamphlet of photographic likenesses of bad cases cured, 10 cts. Office 251 Broadway, New York. apr-tf

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Aug. 30.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	30@33	Beef Liver	8@10
Rump Steak	30@33	Beef Tongue	15@18
Round Steak	16@18	Corned Beef	7@15
Rib Roast	20@23	Smoked Beef	@23
Chucks, &c	8@12	Beef Tongue, salt	15@18
Tripe	8@15	Press Tripe	7@8

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ℔ lb	10@11	Smoked Should's	10@11
Clear Salt Strips	@10	Smoked Ribs	10@11
Single Ham	14@15	Sausages	10@11
Corned Shoulders	9@10	Pigs' Feet	7@8
Briskets	10@11	Lard, leaf	9@10

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	18@20	Mutton, ℔ lb	14@20
Veal, shoulder	10@12½	Mutton, should's	10@12½
Lamb, ℔ lb	11@12	Spg Lamb, ℔ lb	20@25
Spring Lamb, per pound			17@25
South Down, legs, ℔ lb			@

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys, lb	18@20	Pigeons, wild, doz	2 10@3 00
Chickens	20@25	Philadel. squabs	@3 00
Fresh Fowls	20@22	Widgeon, pair	50@75
Geese	18@20	Teal, ℔ pair	@
Geese, Green	@20	Snipe, dozen	@
Geese, wild	@	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, common ℔ pair	1 50@2 50	Brant, ℔ pair	2 00@2 50
Ducks, blk, pr	@	Yellowlegs, doz	@
Quail, ℔ doz	@	Plover, dozen	@
Grouse, pr	@	Rabbits, each	@
Partridges, pr	@	Venison, ℔ lb	@
Eng. Pheasants, ℔ pair	@5 00	Woodcock, each	@
Ducks, Canvas Back, pr		Pigs, roasting	@
Pigeons, stall fed			3 00@3 50

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.			
Creamery	25@28	Fair to good do	@14
Choice dairy	22@25	Farm	10@12
Fair to good do	18@22	EGGS.	
Common	12@17	Cape	@25
CHEESE.		Eastern	@25
Prime Factory	@15	Northern	@25
New Cheese, ℔ lb		Western	@20

Fruit and Vegetables.

New Apples, pk	75@1 00	Tomatoes, lb	40@50
Table, peck	@	Do. Berm'da, qt	@
Baldwins, pk	@	Tomatoes, can	@
Russets	@	Citrons, each	@
Dried, ℔ lb	@10	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, peck	@
Table, doz	@	Sweet Pot's, lb	@
Bartletts, doz	75@1 00	Turnips, doz bch's	@
Grapes—		Beets, doz bunch	@
Concord, lb	@	Beans—	
Delaware, lb	@	White, pk	87@1 00
Catawba, bx	@	Lima, quart	@
Blk Hamburg	75@1 25	Cabbages, each	10@15
Malaga, lb	@	Carrots, doz	@
Oranges—		Parsnips, peck	@
Havana, doz	@	Onions, per pk	@
Florida	@	Cauliflowers	25@
Jamaica	@50	Celery	@
Messina	50@75	Lettuce ℔ head	5@
Valencia	@	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz	15@25	Hubbard, lb	@
Bananas, doz	40@50	Marrow, lb	@
Peaches, can	25@30	Turban	@
Whortleberries, ℔ can	25@	Cucumbers, ea	@
Cocoanuts, each	@10	Egg Plant, each	@
Cranberries, pk	@	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	@
Chestnuts, qt	@	Cucumbers	50@75
Shellbarks, pk	@75	Martinoes	@
Sweet Cider, ℔ gallon	@25	Limes, qt	@
		Lychese Nuts, imp, box	@
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	75@1 00	per doz	@
Bermuda Onions, new, pk	75@	Rhubarb, lb	@
		Artichokes, pk	@
New Maple Sugar, ℔ lb			15@20
Peaches, (Mass. hot house) per dozen			1 50@2 00
" California, dozen			75@1 00
Neufchatel Cheese, dozen			@
Green Peas, ℔ peck			@
String Beans, per peck			@
Green Corn, dozen			@
Blueberries, quart			20@
Raspberries, quart			25@30
Cherries, lb			@
Tomatoes, Natives, peck			@
Asparagus, per bunch, native			@
Olives ℔ gallon			1 25@1 75
Watermelons, each			25@50
Strawberries, per quart			20@30
New Squash, each			5@10
Pineapples			15@25
Peaches, natives, per can			@
Okra, ℔ can			20@25
Dandelions, peck			@
Spinach, peck			@
Mushrooms			1 50@2 00
Horse Radish, lb			@10
Garlic			@
Radishes, bunch			@
Leeks, per bunch			@10

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl, cash	12 00 @13 00	Family	13 00 @14 00
		Tongue	23 00 @24 00

Dressed Beef.

Sides, ℔ lb	10½@11	Fore Quarters	7½@8
Hind Quarters	14@15	Rounds	9@9½
Rumps and Loins	18@19	Ribs	9½@10
Rattles	5½@6½		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl	20 00 @20 50	Ohio Prime	15 00 @15 50
Extra Clear	20 00@20 50	Lard, ℔ lb	9@9½
Sh't Cut, cl'r	19 50@20 00	Ohio leaf, lb	9@9½
Long Cuts, cl'r	19 00@19 50	Hams, Bos'n ℔ lb	13½@15
Lean Ends	19 50@20 00	Hogs, whole	8½@8¾
Mess	17 00@17 50		
Ohio mess	15 50@16 00		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ℔ lb	7@12½	Lamb, lb	8@9
Sheep, ℔ lb	9@13	Do. Spring, lb	14@16
South Down, ℔ lb			@

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Creamery, prime	21@23	Fine Factory	9@9½
do Fair to good	18@20	Fair to good do	7@8
N Y & Vt dairy, prime	18@20	Farm	5@6
do do Fair to gd	16@20	EGGS.	
Western dairy	13@16	Eastern	@19
" Ladle packed	14@15	Northern	@18
Common grades	10@14	Western	@15
		Cape	@22

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT		Swt Potatoes	
Apples, crate, 1	50@2 50	Onions, bbl	2 50@3 00
Cranberries, bl	@	Beans, white—	
Country	@	Medium, bu	2 75@3 00
Cape	@	Pea, bush	3 00@3 25
Lemons, b'x	3 00@5 00	Squashes, cut—	@5 00
Oranges, case	@	Hubbard	
Havana, bbl	@	℔ bbl, new	@2 50
Florida, box	3 50@5 00	Marrow, bbl	2 50@3 00
Messina	3 50@4 00	℔ ton	@
VEGETABLES.		Quinces, bbl	@
Potatoes, new	3 00@3 75	Pickles, bbl	10 00@15 00
Early Rose	2 00@2 25	Cucumber	6 50
Common	1 50@1 75	Limes	6 00
Olives ℔ gallon			1 00@1
Bananas, per bunch			2 50@3
Beets, new per bushel			50@1 75
Parsnips, ℔ bush			@
Cabbages, Drumhead, ℔ 100			7@10
" Savoy			@
Turnips, white French ℔ bbl			@
" yellow ℔ bbl			@
" white flat ℔ bbl			50@
Celery, ℔ dozen			@
Lettuce, ℔ dozen			25@30
Spinach, per bushel			20@30
Rhubarb ℔ lb			2@3
Bermuda Onions per crate			2 25@
Peas per bush			1 00@1 25
String Beans per bush			75@1 00
Dandelions, ℔ bushel			@

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

	RETAIL			PRICES.	
Barley, bush	@1 25		Hung'n Grass, bush		1 00@1 25
Buckwht, ℔ bush	@1 50		Millet, bush		1 10@1 50
Clover, White Dutch	25@	35	Red Top, sak		2 50@3 00
Clover, Red	10½@	15	R. I. Bent, bu		2 50@3 25
Flax Seed	2 25@2 50		Winter Rye, ℔ bush		@1 10
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bushel	2 25@2 50		Ky. Blue Grass		2 25@2 50
Herds Grass, ℔ bush	1 75@2 25		Orch'd Grass, ℔ bush		2 00@2 10
Spring Rye bush			Golden Millet,		1 25@1 50

Fish, &c

Bass, ℔ lb	12@17	Shad	@25
Blue Fish	10@12	Pickerel, lb	12@15
Codfish, fresh	6@8	Perch, doz	@15
Haddock—		White Fish	@20
Fresh, lb	@6	Salmon Trout	@17
Smoked	@10	Brook Trout, lb	30@35
Halibut, ℔ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@15
Fresh	18@20	Lobsters, lb	@15
Smoked	@20	Frogs' Legs, dz	@
Fins	@12½	Herring, salt dox	@25
Cusk, ℔ lb	@8	Herring, smok, ℔ dox	@20
Mackerel, fresh	8@17	Tongues and Sounds, ℔ lb	@12½
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@25	Scollops, q't	@
Eels, lb	12@15	Oysters, solid, ℔ gallon	1 20@1 50
Smelts	@25	Clams, gallon	@30
Flounders	@8	Quohaugs, sol-id, ℔ quart	@40
Salmon ℔ lb—		Tautog	@12
Fresh	@25		
Smoked	@25		
Pickled	@12		
Soft Shelled Crabs, doz			@1 25
Scup, lb			@8
Black Bass, lb			@25
Salmon, frozen lb			@25

HUNT'S KIDNEY ... REMEDY NEVER ... TO FAIL ... IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes. HIGHLY REC... It cures Biliousness, Hea... Stomach, Dyspepsia, C... IT WORKS P... and cures Intemperance... General Debility... Female W... USE IT AT... It restores the KIDNEYS... to a healthy action... other medicines fail. Hun... who have been given up... physicians. Price $1.25. Send for I... HUNT'S REMEDY CO... SOLD BY ALL ... je21-y

KIDNEY ... DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEAS... AND LIVER COMPLA... Because it acts on the L... KIDNEYS at the ... Because it cleanses the ... ous humors that develop... nary Disease, Biliousness... tion, Piles, or in Rheuma... vous Disorders and all Fe... SOLID PRO... IT WILL SUR... CONSTIPATION, PIL... By causing FREE ACTI... and function... CLEANSING ... restoring the normal powe... THOUSANDS ... of the worst forms of t... have been quickly relieve... PERFECTLY... PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY... Dry can be se... WELLS, RICHARDSON &... KIDNEY-... ap12-13t

DR. JOHN ... Smith's Ton... FOR THE CU... FEVER and ... Or CHILLS an... AND ALL MALARIA... The proprietor of this ... cine justly claims for it ... all remedies ever offered ... the SAFE, CERTAIN, S... MANENT cure of Ague a... and Fever, whether of sh... ing. He refers to the en... Southern country to bear ... the truth of the assertio... whatever will it fail to ... tions are strictly followed ... In a great many cases a ... been sufficient for a cure, ... lies have been cured by a s... a perfect restoration of th... It is, however, prudent, ... more certain to cure, if it... in smaller doses for a wee... disease has been checked ... in difficult and long-stan... ally this medicine will no... to keep the bowels in goo... the patient, however, req... medicine, after having ta... doses of the Tonic, a single... VEGETABLE FAMILY PI... BULL'S SARSAPARILLA... reliable remedy for impuri... and Scrofulous affection... Blood Purifiers. DR. JOHN BULL'S VEG... DESTROYER is prepared ... candy drops, attractive to... pleasant to the taste. DR. JOHN B... SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, ... BULL'S SARSAPAR... BULL'S WORM... The Popular Remedies ... Principal Office, 831 Main St., L... jly14-eow26t

The only comfortable place to ha... other fellow's nose," is an ... you are one of the unfor... 'PRATT'S BOIL and CARB... IS EQUAL TO ... If you cannot obtain at your dru... for a box and receive it postpaid ... 150 years. TALCOTT, FRISBI... Hartford, Conn. For sale by all d... my8-26t (6)

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE ... TO CARRY THE FAST ... Burlington Route ... CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q... GOING WE... ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO ... TRAINS DAILY FRO... CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST... Through the Heart of the Contin... of Pacific Junction or Omah... DENVER, ... or via Kansas City and Atchison ... necting in Union Depots at Kansas C... Omaha and Denver with through tra... SAN FRANCISCO ... and all points in the Far West. ... KANSAS CITY, ... And all points in the South-W... TOURISTS AND HEALTH-S... Should not forget the fact that Round T... reduced rates can be purchased vi... Through Line, to all the Health ... Resorts of the West and South-We... the Mountains of COLORADO, the ... Yosemite, the ... CITY OF MEXICO ... and all points in the Mexican Re... HOME-SEEKERS ... Should also remember that this line le... the heart of the Government and Railr... Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado a... ton Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH ... of America, and is universally admitte... Finest Equipped Railroad in the ... all classes of Travel ... Through Tickets via this line for sale ... road Coupon Ticket Offices in the Unit... Canada. T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. PERCEVAL LOW... Gen. Pass. A... JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern ... 317 Broadway, New Y... 306 Washington St., ... ap19-26teow

AGENTS WANTED—For the ... BLAINE & LOGAN. | CLEVELA... HEND... In 1 Vol. by T. W. KNOX... In 1 Vol. by Hen... HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Ha... je21-13t

AGENTS WANTED for th... "OUR FAMOUS WOMEN." ... A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hart... je21-13t

QUINCY MUTU... FIRE INSURANCE CO... Cash Fund, January 1, 1882, $440,1... plus over re-insurance $253,509.7... Cash Fund the past year, $15,135.3... Cash Surplus the past year, $18,900.3... at risk, $85,500,044. Total Liabilit... $93,30. All losses paid in full. Div... on every expiring policy; 50 per cent. ... 20 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. o... None but the safer classes of property w... ISRAEL W. MONROE, Pres... CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Secretary. BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 27 STATE STR... Local Agencies in every tow... dec29-y

A Great Problem.

— Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines,
— Take all the Blood purifiers,
— Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
— Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures,
— Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics,
— Take all the Brain and Nerve force revivers,
— Take all the Great health restorers.
— In short, take all the best qualities of all ... and the —best
— Qualities of all the best medicines in the ...ld, and you will find that —Hop
— Bitters have the best curative qualities and ...vers of all —concentrated
— In them, and that they will cure when any ...ll of these, singly or —combined
— Fail. A thorough trial will give positive ...of of this.

Hardened Liver.

...ive years ago I broke down with kidney and ...r complaint and rheumatism. ...ince then I have been unable to be about at ... My liver became hard like wood; my limbs ...e puffed up and filled with water. ...ll the best physicians agreed that nothing ...ld cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; ...ve used seven bottles; the hardness has all ...e from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, ...it has worked a miracle in my case; other... I would have been now in my grave. J. ...Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

...I was dragged down with debt, poverty and ...ering for years, caused by a sick family and ...e bills for doctoring. ...was completely discouraged, until one year ...by the advice of my pastor, I commenced ...g Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all ...and none of us have seen a sick day since, ...I want to say to all poor men, you can keep ...r families well a year with Hop Bitters for ...than one doctor's visit will cost. I know ...—A Workingman.

...None genuine without a bunch of green ...s on the white label. Shun all the vile, ...onous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in ...r name. (31y) aug30-4t

RUPTURE

...eved and cured by Dr. J. A. Sherman's ...hod. Pamphlet, with endorsements of Physi... ...Merchants, Farmers and others who have ...n cured, mailed for 10 cts. Bound book, with ...plementary pamphlet of photographic likenesses ...ad cases cured, 10 cts. Office 251 Broadway, ...York. aps-tf

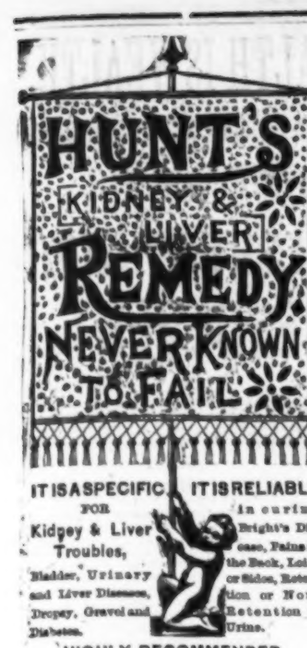
QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON
Retail Prices.
...rted expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Aug. 30.

Beef, &c. — Pork, Lard, &c. — Veal and Mutton. — Poultry, Game, &c. — Butter, Cheese, &c. — Fruit and Vegetables.

Wholesale Prices.
INSIDE QUINCY MARKET
Beef, &c. — Dressed Beef. — Pork, Lard, &c. — Veal and Mutton. — Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Fruit and Vegetables.

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

Fish, &c.



IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY

and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

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DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

lly14-eow26t

The only comfortable place to have a Boil, is on "the other fellow's nose," is an old saying; if you are one of the unfortunates,

'PRATT'S BOIL and CARBUNCLE Specific'

IS EQUAL TO IT.

If you cannot obtain at your druggists, send $1.00 for a box and receive it postpaid by mail. In use for 150 years. TALCOTT, FRISBIE & CO., Agents, Hartford, Conn. For sale by all druggists.

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THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

GOING WEST.

ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER,

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO,

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
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AGENTS WANTED—For the Lives of

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In 1 Vol. by T. W. KNOX. | In 1 Vol. by HON. A. BARNUM. Authorized, Impartial, Complete, the Best and Cheapest. Each vol. 500 pages, $1.50. 50 per cent. to Agents. Outfits Free. HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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AGENTS WANTED for the new book "OUR FAMOUS WOMEN." Just completed by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Marion Harland, and 18 other Eminent Writers. The grandest book of the age. Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. Send for Circulars, Extra Terms, Specimen Plate, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Fund, January 1, 1882, $440,183,00. Surplus over re-insurance $253,509.74. Gain in Cash Fund the past year, $15,135.79. Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, $18,906.26. Amount at risk, $35,309,944. Total Liabilities, $186,673.26. All losses paid in full. Dividends paid on every expiring policy; 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. on all others. None but the safer classes of property written.

ISRAEL W. MONROE, Pres and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

BOSTON OFFICE,
NO. 27 STATE STREET.
Local Agencies in every town.

dec29.y

READ AND RUN.

— In New York the city has grown around every graveyard. The question has already become a perplexing and very serious one, how can the dead be accommodated without interference with the necessities of the living.

— George Sand's grave is at Nahant, where she spent her childhood, youth and old age, and died. It is in a churchyard communicating with the kitchen garden, and covered with a plain slate bearing the dates of her birth and death. The chateau is at the roadside, and is large and comfortable. The park is flat, extensive and covered with old trees. It is four miles from a railway, and has a peaceful character.

— It is thought that lectures are to largely take the place of entertainments in the lecture field.

— France and China appear to be quite ready to go at it seriously.

— The acknowledged 'king of baccarat' has confessed that gambling is in the end a losing operation.

— Kansas farmers get only 45 and 50 cents a bushel for their wheat, and raise from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

— The electric lighting act in England has been framed in such a manner as to make it all but impossible for the companies to profitably carry on their business.

— The French bombarding fleet did not find the Chinese forts such a mere paper affair. The Celestials show that they know how to handle Krupp cannon.

— The vacation of the public schools of Boston end one week later than usual this year. They do not open till September 8.

— T wharf has been leased by a combination of firms for a general fish market for Boston. Thirty-four wholesale firms will conduct their business there.

— The very latest confidence game worked is that of a man calling himself a doctor, who has been swindling people hereabouts by making contracts to supply them with medicine and attendance for a year for a fixed sum, which was in several instances paid him.

— Frost in August is an unusual experience. But it was tasted in many parts of New England last Sunday night, or Monday morning, doing no little damage to the crops.

— There were numerous disasters from the recent thunderstorm of last week in New Brunswick.

— Last Saturday was prize day for asters with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A fine and extensive exhibit was made.

— Stanley, the African traveller, advises Germany to recognize the Congo Free States, which would be of advantage to German trade, instead of effecting an agreement with Portugal.

— For the purpose of giving warning of the approach of cold weather, the Signal Service Bureau has made arrangements to notify the different sections of the country whenever a decided change is expected.

— The Revere House in this city has been recently leased to Messrs. Boothby and Brown, and extensive alterations and improvements are promised.

— The desirability of incorporating a collective exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of Massachusetts in the World's Exposition to be held at New Orleans is at present under serious consideration.

— Negotiations are on foot with the Baker Wrecking Company for the raising of the Tallapoosa. Operations are expected to begin at once.

— One seventh of the entire population of Kentucky is reported to be colored.

— The wool clip of the country for the present year is estimated at 300,000,000 pounds, and its total value at $85,000,000.

— The harbor and coastwise steamers are doing up what remains of the business of the season with all possible despatch.

— A City of Mexico correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, speaking of the building of the Mexican Central Railroad, says that its projectors falsely assumed that, in Mexico as in the United States, it is only necessary to push a railway line through a country naturally rich and prolific, to see at once little towns and rapidly growing villages springing up all along its line, and thus create business for the road. Such is the history of all our American railroads; but Mexico is a totally different country from the United States. The Mexicans are a race wholly different in ideas of business, of politics, of commerce, from the citizens of the United States. And what would have taken place in the case of a railway built thus in any part of the United States, has not taken place in Mexico and is not likely to for many years, if ever.

— An observer and critic says there is no more equality in a summer hotel than there is in a city.

— Boston has nearly half a million of people upon about thirty square miles of area.

— Officials in the land office say that the practice of illegally fencing large tracts of land and making fraudulent entries has been greater the past year than ever before. They claim that between five and six millions of acres of land are fraudulently entered. The settlers say the cattlemen are driving them away and taking from them lands which they have settled upon. One of the land officials asserts that if the practice is continued, cattle men will have the entire control of the best public lands in the United States within twenty years. Ninety per cent of the land entries in New Mexico are pronounced fraudulent, and so on in other Territories and States.

— Five hundred million bushels is what it is fully agreed the wheat crop will foot up this year.

— A wife murderer in Cincinnati, on being sentenced to death, told the judge that he deserved to be hanged eighteen months ago.

— Every one in Rome wishes you a happy month of August, just as every one wishes you a happy New Year on the 1st of January.

— Overcoats came in with frost, in August this year.

— The city play houses generally began their new season this week.

— The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living.

— Publishers of high-class art works have found that their papers for engravings on steel, copper, or wood must be made from rags only.

— The cold wave that started from the Northwest last Thursday reached Boston on Sunday morning.

— Henry G. Bohn, the distinguished London author and publisher, is dead. It is a truly noble record that he leaves.

— The Mormons held memorial services in the great tabernacle at Salt Lake City, last Sunday, in honor of the 'Tennessee martyrs,' the bodies having arrived.

— The managers of the New Orleans Exhibition send cordial invitations to the colored people to participate, saying that they think the colored people of the South owe it to themselves, and the white people owe it to the country, to put in contrast the present condition of the colored race with its condition twenty years ago. They believe that such an exhibition would show an advance that is perfectly wonderful.

— The North Atlantic squadron is now in Newport harbor, and the Secretary of the Navy is making an official visit to the torpedo station.

— The amount of commerce and navigation that is benefited by the completion of the improvement of Hell Gate, in East River, N. Y., is four millions of dollars in value every day.

— It is thought that the affairs of the failed firm of Shaw Brothers of this city can be wound up within the ensuing twelve months, unless possibly the settlement of some real estate matters is delayed for a longer term.

— A Western paper, by way of a change, now takes up the defence of the hotel clerk, what it thinks, next to the mule, to be the most unjustly treated animal on the face of the globe.

— At the recent fire at Cynthiana, Ky, at the Abdallah Park stables, one man was burned to death and a number of celebrated horses were destroyed.

— The Republique Francaise says France will soon seize and retain such territory in China as is useful to her.

THE KINDLY RAVEN.

'Bird that with thy jet wings flapping, comes't against my window tapping,
Tell me, is there no kind potion that can woman's bloom restore,
When, by wearing sickness jaded, all her charms grow wan and faded
Till Love's self scarce recognizes the fair face he praised of yore?
"Yes," the gentle raven spoke, with a sympathizing croak,
"Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' can renew her bloom once more,
And that remedy is found in each pharmaceutic store!"

An eminent physician says, when chiefly taken with food as constituents of general free living, fermented liquors, wine or beer, contributes to the production of an abundance of ill assimilated and over heated blood, which either finds vent in eruption or local hemorrhages and other various diseases.

IT IS NO WONDER

that so many people sink into untimely graves when we consider how they neglect their health. They have a disordered Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation, Piles or Diseased Kidneys, but they let it go and think they "will get over it." It grows worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to save them. If such people would take Kidney-Wort it would preserve their lives. It acts upon the most important organs purifying the blood and cleansing the system, removes and prevents these disorders and promotes health.

THE KEMP

Manure Spreader

Saves LABOR.
Saves TIME.
Saves MONEY.
Saves MANURE.
Saves ITS COST EVERY YEAR.

Thousands in Use.

Consult your neighbors who use them. Send to us for Circular showing cut of improvement in manner of attaching forward wheels, reducing the draft nearly one-third. New this Fall.

RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WORCESTER, MASS.

aug23-tf

NEW ENGLAND FAIR,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

New Hampshire State Fair,

AT MANCHESTER, N. H.,

September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884.

$20,000 offered in Premiums for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Working Oxen, Products of the Farm and Shop, etc., etc.

Balloon Ascension, Bench Show of Dogs. $1100 for Trotting Premiums—6 Races.

THURSDAY, Sept. 4, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gov. Hale, and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Railroads transport Exhibits and Passengers at reduced rates. Premium list sent on application.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, Sec'y N. E. Ag'l Soc'y.
AARON YOUNG, Sec. N. H. Ag'l Soc'y.

aug30-1t

Farmer's Favorite CIDER MILL

For Hand and Power.

Be sure and examine these Mills if you wish to purchase.

THE CORBIN WHEEL HARROW

is the only perfect disk harrow in the market.

WINE AND LARD PRESSES, APPLE BARREL PRESSES, with Iron and Wood Screws; CLARK'S IMPROVED ROOT CUTTERS.

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HIGGANUM M'F'G CORP'N,

38 SOUTH MARKET STREET,

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And HIGGANUM, CONN.

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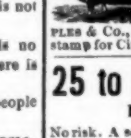

Now is the time to Plant Pot-Grown

Strawberries, and secure a good crop next season; grown with the assistance of irrigation, hence of superior quality. Send for catalogue. CHARLES S. PRATT, North Reading, Mass. aug30-1t

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, Fine Setter DOGS, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by A. PROPLES & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List. au30-y

25 to 50 Per Cent. Profit

IN SIX MONTHS.

No risk. A solid investment. Write for particulars to

F. H. LITTLE,

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FOR SALE, at Pratt's Junction, Mass., the Homestead of the late Wm. P. Willard, comprising house of eight rooms in good repair, wood shed, small stable and shop, about one acre of land, fine orchard and a never failing supply of pure water. This place is located on the country road leading from Sterling to Leominster, five minutes walk from R. R. Station, and is a very desirable location for a summer residence or a permanent home. For further particulars apply to L. B. Howe, on the premises, Dr. Wm. D. Peck, Sterling Centre, or to L. P. WILLARD, 82 Water St., Boston. au30-1t

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKETS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—In flour there is no change, trade ruling quiet at about previous quotations. Fine at $2 60@2 75 ⅌ bbl; superfine at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl; common extra at $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bbl; medium extra $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl; choice extra at $4 00@4 37½; Minnesota bakers' at $4 50@5 00; New York roller at $5 25; Michigan at $4 75@5 00; Michigan roller at $5 00@5 10; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis patents at $5 25@5 65; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis straights, new at $5 00@5 25; fancy higher; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis clears at $4 85@5 00; Minnesota spring patents at $6 10@6 15; fancy at $6 25@6 30; Wisconsin spring patents at $5 25@6 00; winter patents at $5 25@5 65; fancy at $5 75@5 90. Corn meal firm firm at $2 90@2 95 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour at $4 12½@4 25 ⅌ bbl in a small way. Oatmeal at $4 60@4 90 ⅌ bbl for ground, and $5 25@6 00 for cut.

Corn.—Is in very light supply, with prices nominal. High mixed at 69c ⅌ bush; steamer yellow at 66@67c; steamer mixed at 65½@65c ⅌ bush; good no-grade nominal at 62@63c, as to quality and color.

Oats.—Are dull. Old No. 1 white and barley, nominal at 46½@47c ⅌ bush; fancy higher; old No. 2 white at 45c asked; new at 41c ⅌ bush; old No. 3 white, nominal; new at 40c; mixed at 37½@40c ⅌ bush, as to quality.

Mill-feed.—Bran steady at $16 25@16 50 ⅌ ton in bulk for spring, with winter wheat at $16 75@17 00; in sacks about $1 more; feed and middlings in bulk at $20 00@21 00 ⅌ ton; fancy higher. Cotton-seed meal at $30 00 ⅌ ton for prime new on spot, and $28 00@29 00 to arrive.

Rye.—Nominal at 80@82c ⅌ bush for old in small lots.

The above quotations, except for rye, are receivers' prices for car lots.

New York, Aug. 25.—Flour—Market dull and declining; limited export inquiry and a light demand from jobbers; sales, No. 2 at $2 10@2 85; superfine Western and State at $2 50@3 00; common to good extra Western and State at $3 15@3 60; good to choice do at $3 65@6 00; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5 50@5 75; fancy do at $5 80@6 00; common to good extra Ohio at $3 30@6 00; common to choice extra St. Louis at $3 30@6 00; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime at $5 75@6 00; choice to double extra do at $6 05@6 25. Rye flour steady; superfine at $4 00@4 50. Corn-meal nominal; yellow Western at $3 00@3 35; Brandywine at $3 40@3 50. Wheat—Market ¼@1c lower, with more doing for export and a moderate trade for milling; speculation fairly active; sales, No. 2 Chicago at 85c; No. 2 Milwaukee at 85c; No. 2 red at 89@89½c in elevator, and 90½@90¾c afloat; No. 1 red state at 99c; No. 1 white State at 98. Corn—Export demand light and speculation only moderate; No. 2 white at 71c. Oats steady, with a moderate business; No. 3 at 31c; do white at 32c; No. 2 at 32@32½c; do white at 33¾@34c; No. 1 at 32c; do white at 43c; mixed Western at 33@35c; white do at 33½@42c; white Sate at 46c.

Toledo, Aug. 25.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red at 80c asked. Corn dull; highed mixed at 59c; No. 2 at 56½c. Oats nominal; No. 2 white at 29c; No. 2 light mixed at 27c bid; No. 2 at 26½c.

Detroit, Aug. 25.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white fall at 83c; No. 2 red at 83½c.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet; winter wheat at $4 75@5 25 for old, and $4 25@5 00 for new; Michigan winter at $4 25@4 75; spring wheat at $3 75@4 50; Minnesota bakers' at $3 75@4 75; patents at $5 25@5 75; low grades at $2 00@3 75. Rye flour at $3 15@3 40 in bbls, and $3 00@3 10 in sacks. Wheat lower; Aug. at 77@77⅛c; closing at 77⅛c; No. 2 Chicago spring at 77⅛@77⅛c; closing at 77⅛c; No. 3 do at 64@66c; No. 2 red at 81c; No. 3 do at 71c. Corn lower at 51½@52c; closing at 51⅞c. Oats lower at 24⅞c. Rye easy at 56c. Barley dull at 62½c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee at 77c. Corn firmer. Oats firmer; No. 2 white at 30c; No. 2 at 29c. Rye lower; No. 1 at 55c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring Oct. at 61c bid.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; No. 2 red at 81½@82c. Corn lower at 49c. Oats higher at 26½c. Rye higher at 51c.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Hogs—Market for low grades 10@15c lower. Rough packing at $5 65@6 00; heavy packing and shipping at $6 00@6 50; light bacon grades at $5 50@6 40; skips at $3 50@5 40. Cattle—Market firmer; export grades at $6 50@7 00; good to choice shipping steers $6 00@6 75; common to medium at $4 00@5 50; range cattle stronger; Montana at $5; Oregon at $4; grass Texans at $3 35@4 50. Sheep—Market unchanged; inferior to fair at $2 25@3 00 ⅌ cwt; medium to good at $3 00@3 50; choice to extra at $3 50@4 10; lambs ⅌ head, $1 00@3 50; Texas sheep at $2 50@3 75.

EDITORIAL SHORT NOTES.

Guarding Against Glanders.—Mr. Dalby, agent for the Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts, served a notice on the proprietors of O'Brien's circus at Hyde Park on Tuesday, forbidding them to pass through any of the public highways of the State of Massachusetts. The agent said this action was the result of numerous telegrams to the Commissioners complaining that horses had been taken sick with glanders wherever the circus had exhibited. The Board of Health of Hyde Park, accompanied by a veterinary surgeon, examined the horses connected with the show and found no cases of glanders among the horses brought to Hyde Park. Two horses were found sick with colds and were sent back to the cars on which they arrived.

Frost Throughout New England.—The frost of Sunday night was general throughout Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Housatonic valley, but most of the damage is reported from Vermont and New Hampshire, where corn, buckwheat, and the gardens generally suffered. In many places corn was still in the milk, and the crop will prove a total failure. This with the drouth will make the farmers' losses heavy.

During the late earthquake incident, some young people were singing 'I want to be an angel.' The tremor of the earth caused them to scatter somewhat quickly. They did not wish to become angels just then.

Dakota is a lively territory. Eight tramps took possession of a village there, drove families out of their homes and committed other excesses. The tramp is the curse of the unprotected rural district, what is to be done with him is a very serious question.

The sensational story circulated in relation to the practice of cannibalism by the Greely party in its final efforts to sustain life is positively denied by Commander Schley, who says there is not a grain of truth in the whole story. The report is treated with silence by the Secretary of the Navy.

It is said that thousands and thousands of New Yorkers are distributed through their own State, New Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania in farm houses and villages, where they are spending the summer quietly, avoiding the fashionable resorts and every kind of display.

Eighty aged men, who took part in the English reform demonstration in 1832, marched at the head of a monster procession at Aberdeen, Scotland, last Saturday. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the House of Lords for rejecting the franchise bill.

The city of Boston has been characterized as "superior to any other American city in general cultivation" but "as pre-eminently the home of delusions." The question arises who is to determine what a delusion is—one man's food is another's poison and one man's belief is held by another to be a delusion.

At an annual fair in a Croatian village—a pig went suddenly mad and bit savagely all the persons and cattle it could. Some of the oxen then broke loose and began rushing through the crowd. A panic ensued and six men and one woman were trampled to death and twenty nine oxen were also crushed to death in the rush of the animals. The pig escaped.

The great international electrical exhibition at Philadelphia opens on the second of next month and will be one of the most notable affairs of its kind. All known electrical devices will be brought together, and a power equal to 1800 horses will be converted constantly into electrical force during the continuance of the exhibition.

It would be interesting to know the amount annually spent by the New England farmers on Paris green. It must be very considerable. One dealer in Portland, Me., says he has sold ten tons this year and has no doubt that the farmers of Maine have used in their potato crop a hundred tons of the deadly poison at a cost of over $50,000.

It is asserted that a cotton picker has been devised and perfected that will reduce the cost of harvesting cotton six dollars per bale. The tendency of this invention will be to injure, at first, the colored people in the cotton States. Eventually, however, it will act to their benefit in the same manner as have reapers, herders and threshers in the wheat belt. The acreage will be increased and the crop gathered with more certainty, this adding to the greatest prosperity.

Some attention has been called to the fact that beef fetches as high a price as it did on a gold basis in 1869, notwithstanding that we are exporting large numbers of calves. To various causes may this be assigned:—the objections of purchasers to taking other than choice cuts, the increased demand, the profits of middlemen, and the machinations of the Chicago cattle ring. The latter is said to control the beef trade of the west and east. It is certain that the farmer does not obtain his proportion of the difference between the producing and distributing price. The enhanced price is due to the combination and skillful exportation of dealers in cattle.

Since the war the United States have expended upon modern war ships and armaments less than $5,000,000. But we have expended since the war upon old ships, their reconstruction and repair $154,692,985; to this must be added other navy items making a total of $398,029,503. During the same period Great Britain expended $157,000,000; Russia $35,000,000; and Italy $32,000,000. And we have not a new war ship.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the electrical system for operating street railways has been successfully applied and is now in practical operation. It is estimated that an expenditure of $150,000 for engines, boilers, dynamos, etc, will effect a saving of $50,000 a year over the present cost of operation by horses, besides giving the benefit of rapid transit. Two electric cars take the place of three ordinary railway cars and twenty-five horses.

The sore distress and need of the Greely party induced them to indulge in cannibalism. This terrible necessity is greatly to be deplored and much to be regretted—but it can be said most truly that necessity knows no law, and that men in a starving condition frequently pass beyond the limit of responsibility. They cannot and should not be kept to a strict accountability. For a man in a normal condition to eat human flesh is barbarous—to do so to save his own life is not quite the same affair.

Large milk and butter yields are valuable to the degree that they show us the limit of that yield, and also show us the proportionate value of foods. As to these large yields being profitable is a matter for grave doubt and consideration. The cost of the food and the extra attention are serious items, and it is to be feared that the unnatural feeding and forcing will result in an enfeebled condition of the progeny. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to develop to an extreme degree one portion or part of the animal economy with a corresponding reduction or loss in some other part. Further, this high feeding brings on a feverish condition, making the animal more susceptible to disease. There is such a thing as going to extremes, and the cow that is forced to yield a pound more of butter per week than she ought to is not benefitted. A cow that will give a fair yield on a fair feed is what is wanted, and not one that needs coddling half the year through.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Order of Exhibition

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

TO BE HELD AT

MANCHESTER, N. H.,

September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884.

Monday, September 1.

At 9 A. M. the Secretary's office will be open at the Fair Grounds for transaction of business and delivery of entry cards. Attention of exhibitors is called to the closing of entries of all live-stock August 20.

Department Superintendents will be engaged in receiving and arranging articles and animals for exhibition in the various divisions at the park.

All animals and articles entered for competition and exhibition, if practicable, should be in their appropriate positions on this day.

Butter and fresh flowers may be brought in Tuesday, September 2.

☞ Bread should not be presented until Wednesday morning, September 3.

At the President's headquarters a regular meeting of the trustees and officers will be held in the evening, to perfect the details of arrangements for the exhibition.

The main exhibition hall has been enlarged to 280 feet in length, and 55 feet in width, well lighted and floored; also a hall 30x75, for fruit, vegetables, etc. Tents will be dispensed with.

Exhibition closes for the day at 6 P. M.

The railroad runs extra trains to Park at short intervals, selling round-trip tickets for 10 cents.

Many of the railroads in New England sell round-trip tickets, in New England, good during week of the fair, at half rates, and transport exhibits to and from the fair for fare one way.

Tuesday, September 2.

8 00 A. M—The Fair Grounds will open for exhibition and Secretary's office for business.

9 00 A. M—Meeting of executive officers at the Park.

10 30 A. M—The opening address by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society.

11 00 A. M—Exhibition of Trained Steers at the Cattle-Ring.

11 00 A. M—Exhibition of Working Oxen, rear of Judges' stand.

12 00 to 1 00—Dinner.

11 30 A. M—Exhibition of Town Teams of steers under four years old, rear of Judges' stand.

12 00 M—Exhibition of Town Teams of oxen, rear of Judges' stand.

1 00 P. M—Game of Base Ball.

At 2 P. M. meeting at President's Headquarters at Fair Grounds. The names of Judges will be announced and vacancies filled. All persons who have been previously selected as experts will please report for duty at that hour.

AT TRACK.

1 30 P. M—No. 1. Exhibition and examination of Geldings and Fillies, three years old and under four, to wagon or harness. Best two in three half-mile heats.

2 00 P. M—No. 1 1-2. Exhibition and examination of Geldings and Mares, five years old and over, to wagon or harness. Best two in three half-mile heats. Under direction of Judges of Division 21.

3 00 P. M—No. 2. Exhibition and examination of Stallions (Roadsters), five years old and over, to wagon or harness. Best two in three half-mile heats, to wagon or harness. Under direction of Judges of Division No. 18.

Exhibitions of productions, implements, and labor-saving machines at Agricultural Hall, and show of live-stock by competitors at their respective stalls, sheds and pens.

Pictorial and industrial art, needlework, embroidery, ladies' fancy work, flowers and plants, modern improvements, etc., at Exhibition Hall.

☞ Exhibition closes for the day, at the Park, 6 P. M.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., Farmers' Meeting for discussion at City Hall.

Wednesday, September 3.

8 00 A. M.—Fair Grounds open for exhibition. Entries received at Secretary's office until 10 A. M., at which time they close.

10 00 A. M.—Meeting of Executive Officers at the President's Headquarters on the Fair Grounds.

Judges will be called, vacancies filled, book of entries of the several departments will be ready for delivery to Judges at this hour. Awarding Judges will proceed at once to the examination in all departments of the Fair as expeditiously as possible.

Examination of cattle will be made at Cattle Pens or Cattle Ring. Judges in Department "A" will find accommodation and make head quarters at the office of the Superintendent of Cattle, near the Cattle Pens.

Judges of Horses, Department "B," will make headquarters at the office of the Superintendent of Horses, near the box stalls.

10 30 A. M—Exhibition of Thoroughbred Horses and Mares at Horse Ring.

11 00 A. M—Exhibition and examination of Draft Horses at Horse Ring and on the track.

11 00 A. M—Exhibition of Trained Steers, rear of music stand.

11 00 A. M—Exhibition of Town Teams of oxen and steers, rear of Judges' stand.

11 30 A. M—Exhibition of Stallions (Roadsters), one year old and under two, two years old and under three, three years old and under four, at Horse Ring and track. Option of Judges.

11 45 A. M—Exhibition of Brood Mares at Horse Ring.

12 M—Exhibition of Stallions of all work, at Horse Ring.

12 00 to 1 00—Dinner.

ON TRACK.

1 P. M—No. 3. Geldings and Mares, 4 years old and under five. Best two in three, to wagon or harness; also Geldings and Mares, 5 years old and over, half-mile heats. Under direction of Judges (Division 2).

2 P. M—No. 4. Purse of $200 for three-minute class.

2 30 P. M—Purse of $250 for 2.32 class.

3 00 P. M—Exhibition of Sweepstakes (Stallions), for Gold Medal. Under direction of Awarding Judges (Division 16).

3 15 P. M—Balloon Ascension from Fair Grounds, from gas manufactured on the grounds.

6 00 P. M—Exhibition for the day closes.

8 P. M—Farmers' Meeting, City Hall.

Thursday, September 4.

8 00 A. M—Exhibition opens to visitors at Park and Smyth's Hall.

8 30 A. M—Grand Ploughing Match. Competitors must report promptly at 8 30 A. M. Ploughing grounds near the Fair Grounds.

1st class, double teams, swivel ploughs,—1st premium, $12; 2d premium, $8; 3d premium, $5.

2d class, single teams, swivel ploughs,—1st premium, $12; 2d premium, $8; 3d premium, $5.

3d class, double teams, landside ploughs,—1st premium, $12; 2d premium, $8; 3d premium, $5.

4th class, single teams, landside ploughs,—1st premium, $12; 2d premium, $8; 3d premium, $5.

5th class, boys not over 18 years of age, single teams, landside or swivel ploughs,—1st premium, $8; 2d premium, $4.

6th class, sulky ploughs,—1st premium, $12; 2d premium, $8; 3d premium, $5.

10 30 A. M—Reception of distinguished guests of the Society. Speaking from Judges' stand.

11 30 A. M—Exhibition of Working Oxen and Town Teams.

12 00 to 1 00—Dinner at track.

1 00 P. M—Exhibition of Ponies on track.

1 15 P. M—No. 6. Gentlemen's Driving Horses, two-mile dash. Under direction of Awarding Judges (Division 22).

1 30 P. M—No. 7. Matched Driving Horses, two-mile dash. Under direction of Awarding Judges (Division 23).

2 00 P. M—No. 8. Purse of $300. 2.25 class.

2 30 P. M—No. 9. Purse of $250. 2 37 class.

Foot race. Purse of $—

6 00 P. M—Exhibition closes for the day.

7 45 P. M—Farmers' meeting at City Hall.

Friday, September 5.

8 00 A. M—Gates open to visitors. Final exhibit in all departments.

10 30 A. M—Grand cavalcade of Premium Stock. Owners of cattle and horses for which premiums have been awarded will see that all their premium animals join the cavalcade.

10 45 A. M—Pulling Oxen, drag test, rear of Judges' stand. Purse of $25 for oxen over 6 feet, 10 inches. Purse of $25 for oxen under 6 feet, 10 inches. Purse of $20 for pulling steers three years old and under four. Purse of $15 for pulling steers under three years old.

11 30 A. M—An exhibition of fat cattle at Cattle Ring.

12 00 to 1 00—Dinner.

1 15 P. M—Saddle Horses on track, best two in three, half mile. (Judges Division, 24)

1 30 P. M—No. 10. Stallions (Roadsters,) four years old and under five, to wagon or harness, best two in three, half mile heats. Under direction of Awarding Judges (Division 18).

2 00 P. M—No. 11. Purse of $250. 2.29 class.

2 30 P. M—No. 12. Purse of $200. 2.50 class.

☞ For list of entries to all races, see official score-cards at grand stand ticket office, with colors of divisions.

5 00 P. M—Close of Fair.

The restaurant under grand stand will be conducted by the Freewill Baptist Society of Manchester, who will furnish meals at all hours at reasonable prices.

AMENDED TROTTING LIST.

$1,700 IN PURSES.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Purse of $250 for 3.00 class.
Purse of $300 for 2.27 class.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Purse of $300 for 2.32 class.
Purse of $300 for 2.37 class.

Friday, Sept. 5.

Purse of $300 for 2.24 class.
Purse of $250 for 2.50 class.

The winner of any purse in any class beating 2.26 to receive $100 extra.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse, to accompany entry. 5 to enter, 3 to start. Horses distancing field entitled to first money only. National rules to govern. Purses divided—50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent of purse. Heats on each day's race may be trotted alternately. In case of bad weather or other unavoidable cause the society shall be unable to start one or more races the last day of the fair (Friday), such races may be declared off, and entrance money refunded. Entries close Monday, Aug. 25, at 11 P. M. Letters mailed that day considered eligible. Address

GEORGE W. RIDDLE, Treasurer,
Manchester, N. H.

The whole country is literally drenched in the valley of the Penobscot. The wet weather, interspersed with occasional hot days, has created a rapid, almost unnatural growth of nearly all crops, but it is feared that the potatoes will rot if there is much more rain this month. All kinds of berries and small fruits are very plentiful this year in Maine.

New Method of Seeding Down.

There is no method so good as the old one with stable manure, but if one has not enough manure, then the "new method" of using the STOCKBRIDGE SEEDING DOWN FERTILIZER, from six to eight hundred lbs per acre, will be found an excellent way. This Fertilizer is composed of bone and potash with some ammonia. The bone is partly dissolved, and becomes available as fast as the grass requires it. The "new method" is not to apply a large amount of fertilizer all at one time, but to put on enough to give the grass a good catch, and to produce a good crop for the first and second years, and after that to top-dress with fertilizer in the spring until such time as the grass roots are bound out, and re-seeding is necessary. By the old method, from forty to fifty dollars worth of manure is applied, which lasts for a number of years, but by the "new method," the same money value of fertilizer is applied, but is distributed over several years. It is carrying out the rule with fertilizers (which are more available and active than manure) of applying "a little at a time and often." Now is the time to order Stockbridge Fertilizers not only for Seeding Down, but for Winter Grains and Strawberries.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., Boston & New York.

au23-tc

Holstein Cattle.

MORE THAN 1750 HOLSTEINS IMPORTED AND BRED BY THIS FIRM

650 now on hand and to arrive soon. All of choice quality and breeding. Nearly all the deep-milking families of America represented.

Over thirty yearly records made by cows in this herd, which average 14,212 pounds, 5 ounces per year, at an average age of 4½ years.

In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 pounds, 15 ounces.

In 1883 our entire herd of eight 3-year olds averaged 12,288 pounds, 9 ounces.

On April 1st, 1884, TEN cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 pounds each, the average being 15,608 pounds, 6 3-10 ounces, which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to make a year's record, excepting one kept for family use.

We milked through the year ending in June last five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 pounds, 1 2-5 ounces.

Seven heifers of the Netherland family, five of them 2 years old and two 3 years old, averaged 11,556 pounds, 1 2-5 ounces.

Not one of these records has ever been equalled with an equal number of cows by any herd.

BUTTER RECORDS.

Nine cows averaged 17 pounds, 5½ ounces per week.
Eight heifers 3 years old averaged 13 pounds, 4½ ounces per week.
Eleven heifers, 2 years old and younger, averaged 10 pounds, 8 ounces per week.
The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old,) averaged 16 pounds, 12 11-12 ounces per week.
The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority.
This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RIGHT.
See for yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examine pedigrees.

SMITHS & POWELL,

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

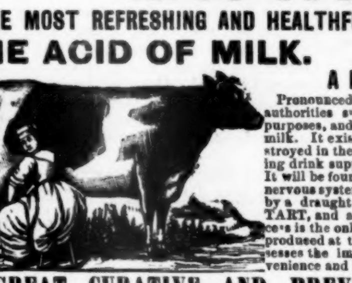
au16-tc

LACTART,

THE MOST REFRESHING AND HEALTHFUL DRINK EVER PRODUCED.

THE ACID OF MILK. Aiding Digestion.

A PURE VEGETABLE ACID.



Pronounced by the most eminent chemical and medical authorities superior to Lemon or Lime Juice for dietetic purposes, and possesses the important virtues of buttermilk. It exists in animal and vegetable food, and is destroyed in the process of cooking. The use of this refreshing drink supplies the natural acid required for digestion. It will be found refreshing and quieting to the overworked nervous system, and a sweet, restful night's sleep is assured by a draught of this acid before retiring. Call for LACTART, and accept no substitute. The Avery patent process is the only process whereby Pure Milk Acid can be produced at the price at which this is furnished. It possesses the important advantages of Healthfulness, Convenience and Economy over any acid drink ever produced.

A GREAT CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE OF DYSPEPSIA.

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AVERY LACTATE CO., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

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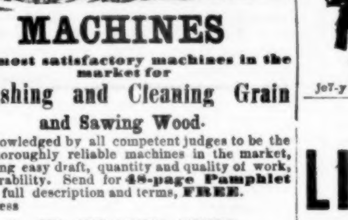

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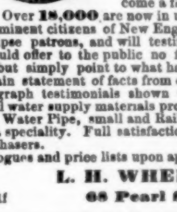

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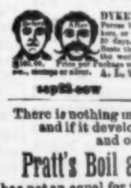

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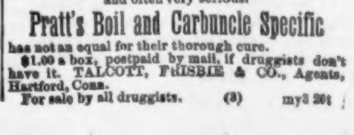

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Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

AN OLD HEN'S DISCOURSE.

A PARODY ON HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.

BY LORING J. OLDHAM.

To "sit" or not to "sit;" that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
For twenty-one days, imprisoned
In a dark and dreary coop,
Or to take up arms against ourselves,
And seek the freedom of some neighbor's garden.
To "Sit?" to "Lay," and, by that Lay,
We end the farmer's troubled looks,
And a thousand things that does our mind relieve,
'Tis a consummation to be wished;
To "Lay," to "Sit," perchance to hatch!
Ay, there's the rub; for in that hatch
What eggs are perfect in themselves
When we have shuffled off the uncertain shell—
There's the respect that makes calamity
Of a poor dead chick.
For who could bear the taunts
And the vile contempt of the many other hens,
That patients had for three long weeks
Been made to suffer,
To listen to the groans and curses
Of that goodly farmer
As we are torn helpless from our nest;
'Tis not the fear of separation from thirteen *doubtful* ones,
But the dread of something after;
The wood-chopper's block, the undiscovered ax!
When rightly aimed that makes
No traveller return;
And thus we calmly meet our fate
Then to fly to others that we know not of.
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And instead of expectations thus,
Our nest is brightened o'er with a cast
Of thirteen little chicks, from
An enterprise of faithful sitting;
With this regard we leave our nest,
And lose the name of *Jonah*.

Long Point Poultry Yards, Duxbury, Mass.

Ladies' Department

A LUNCHEON AT LORD'S.

A QUEER STORY.

[From the London Truth.]

Mr. Adderly Benyon Byng was nearly, if not quite, the richest commoner in England. He was about thirty five years of age, tall and slight, with a pale, interesting face, and a faded yellow mustache. His vices were comparatively few, and of a gentlemanly description. His near relations consisted of a couple of married sisters. He had no entanglements, and was not a gambler. Needless to say, therefore, that he was acknowledged by common consent to be the most eligible *parti* in London. But though by no means impervious to the charms of the fair sex, Byng was terribly difficult to please. The lovely young *debutantes* and the most astute mothers had for years angled unsuccessfully for the glittering prize. But each recurring season brought with it some fresher beauty or some more confident mamma, and hence the hunting of Byng went merrily on.

He liked to talk to women about pictures, about poetry, love, transcendental philosophy, and matters generally mystical and ethereal. He found them so much more tolerant than men, and so much less apt to detect his utter and ghastly ignorance of nearly every subject upon which he conversed. Men, in fact, considered Byng an affected nincompoop, and only endured him for the sake of his wealth.

'Why, the deuce don't you marry, Adderly!' remarked Captain Tom Carbury one day.

Tom Carbury was Byng's man-of-all-work and devoted adherent. He had lived upon him for some years, and it was only when his eccentricity and vanity became utterly wearisome to the practical henchman that he had hinted at matrimony. Carbury, moreover, did not see why he should not make a pretty good thing out of his patron's marriage by a judicious arrangement with the bride's family.

'My dear Tom,' answered the trancendentalist, 'where am I to find a woman with a kindred spirit; with a soul above the common things of earth; one who can really sympathize with my own idiosyncrasy?'

'Blessed if I know,' answered the Captain, terribly puzzled by his patron's long words; 'but if I were in your shoes I should get rather sick of being hunted about by all the old dowagers in London, and ogled by every girl who comes out. I should marry one of them just to spite the rest.'

'I certainly cannot marry them all,' mused Byng, languidly. 'Well, Carbury, I'll think about it.'

The Captain also determined to think it over, for, as he stated, he was getting a little tired of his position. He was a thickset, bull-necked man of two or three-and-forty, very fond of good living, and devoted to London and Paris. Byng, on the other hand, professed to despise frivolous amusements, lived like an anchorite for months together, and was in the habit of occasionally rushing off to wild and uncivilized parts of the globe where the unfortunate Captain was forced to submit to very unwelcome privations. A journey through Tartary had brought the Captain to the verge of rebellion, and though he did not like the idea of quarrelling with his bread and butter, he felt that he could not endure many more such terrible experiences, so he began to look about him for a helpmate suitable to the errant philosopher.

His difficulty naturally lay in the abundance of material from which he had to make the selection. After mature consideration, however, he decided in favor of a certain Miss Constance Laxington. She was exceedingly pretty, it was her first season, and her only near relative was her father, a gentleman whose pedigree was much longer than his rent roll. Besides, Mr. Laxington, as the Captain knew, was by no means overburdened with cash, and was not likely to have any hesitation in arranging some little scheme by which Carbury might share in the advantages Miss Laxington would derive from a brilliant marriage.

'What a deuced pretty girl your daughter is!' said the Captain one evening to that young lady's father, as they sat in the smoking room of the Lawn Club.

'Think so?' inquired the other, who knew that Carbury was not likely to make such a remark out of pure good nature.

'Might marry any one,' continued the Captain, thoguhtfully.

Laxington began to prick up his ears, and said, 'Yes, I think she ought to do well.'

After a little more preliminary fencing, Carbury began to approach the point.

'She doesn't know Byng, does she?'

'No, and I shouldn't think it much use if she did. He's not a marrying man, is he?'

'Well, I don't quite understand what constitutes a marrying man,' rejoined the cautious Captain; 'but these things do happen all the same. I should be very glad myself to see Byng married to a nice girl,' he added significantly. 'It would do him a lot of good.'

Laxington drew his chair closer to Carbury, and the two became engaged in a conversation apparently of the most absorbing nature. After half an hour or so Carbury arose to go.

'I suppose I must agree,' remarked Laxington; 'but you are a terrible fellow to deal with.'

'All right,' answered the other; 'half when she's engaged, and the other on the wedding day. Man alive, it will be the making of you.'

A couple of days later Captain Carbury contrived that Miss Laxington, chaperoned by her aunt, Lady Carraway, should be introduced to the philosophical Byng at a house in Grosvenor Square.

'You might do worse than marry that Laxington girl,' remarked the Captain to his patron the next morning. 'Young and lovely, and all that; got no inconvenient brothers; and you wouldn't be plagued with a mother-in-law. Not much money, but that doesn't matter to you.'

'She seems a nice girl,' said Byng in his usual languid manner; 'but how about the father?'

'Oh, Laxington's all right; gambles and races a bit, but he always settles, and he has never been caught cheating. What more can we expect nowadays?'

Byng was obviously impressed by the probity of his father-in-law *in posse*.

'I'll call on Lady Carraway,' he answered, and the subject dropped.

Byng duly visited her ladyship, who was naturally delighted to see him, and he made himself exceedingly agreeable to the fair Constance. That young lady heightened the favorable impression she had already made upon him, for although inexperienced she was a clever girl, and very soon discovered the pet weaknesses of her admirer. In fact, by the time he left the house he began to think that Carbury was a man of unusual discrimination, and that he might really take into consideration the prospect of following his matrimonial advice

Miss Laxington was charmingly unsophisticated, and at the same time he thought he could discover in her indications of the possession of a soul—that is to say, of a disposition to appreciate his yearnings without any symptoms of boredom. So for a few weeks everything went well. Byng was obviously fascinated, and without being too conspicuous in his attentions, he followed Miss Laxington's movements with considerable persistence, and monopolized her society whenever they met. Suitors of the detrimental type accordingly dropped off in despair, and the engagement was looked upon by the *quidnuncs* of society as a practically accomplished fact.

Ascot drew near, and Byng invited Lady Carraway and her fair charge to share his box and drag for the meeting. This was for him a very unusual step, for he generally left the selection and the entertainment of his guests to the indefatigable man-of-all work.

Carbury, therefore, saw that matters were reaching a critical juncture, so he thought it advisable to make a few inquiries about the pecuniary position of Mr. Laxington.

He did not succeed in hearing much. Laxington had been losing somewhat heavily on the turf, but he had paid up; and in the matter of cards he did not seem to have been doing either any good or any harm. So Carbury felt for the present no particular anxiety about his little commission, and was satisfied to let the course of his patron's love affair run as smooth as might be.

Ascot came and went; Byng was languidly assiduous in his devotion to Miss Laxington, while the young lady, perfectly dressed, conscious of looking lovely, and fully aware of the envy, hatred and malice which her good fortune had stirred up in the bosoms of her fair rivals, never enjoyed herself more thoroughly, or excited more admiration.

With the Captain, however, things went somewhat badly. He betted rather more heavily than usual, and lost his money and his temper. Byng bored him terribly, and he grew irritated by Miss Laxington's exceeding sweetness. He sought consolation in creature comforts, and ate and drank to an extent which would infallibly have aroused his patron's disgust, if that gentleman had not been too much occupied to notice him.

Monday night found Captain Carbury at the Lawn Club. He had paid up his losses with some difficulty, and felt irritable and dyspeptic. He saw Laxington there, and it occurred to him that he might as well find out if that gentleman's luck had been any better than his own.

Laxington seemed anything but pleased to meet him, and responded to his friendly greeting with curtest of nods.

'By the way, old man,' began Carbury, as a plan of action occurred to him, 'I want to ask you a favor.'

Laxington was evidently in a vile temper.

'You've come to the wrong shop for that, my boy,' he sneered.

'Had a bad week, I suppose,' said the Captain, quite unmoved. 'Well, I was going to ask you to lend me £500, only for a week; fact is, I've been rather hard hit. Besides, you'll owe me more than that in a fortnight, I fancy. That little affair of ours may be settled any day.'

'I can't lend you £500,' growled Laxington, 'or 500 pence, either; and as to what you call our little affair, I have no idea what you are driving at.'

'What the deuce do you mean? Didn't you promise me a thousand on the day your daughter got engaged to Byng?'

'No,' answered Laxington, 'I never did anything of the sort.'

'Why, I've got your I O U!'

'Very likely; there are a good many of them flying about. Wish you may get your money!'

Carbury stared at his friend in disgust and amazement. He could not, however, express his opinion of him in the sacred precincts of a club, so he merely got up with a curt 'good-night,' and left the room.

'That's your game, is it?' he muttered to himself. 'I'll be even with you yet. It's not quite such a certainty as you think.'

The next morning Laxington evidently came to the conclusion that he had made a fool of himself over night, for he called on the Captain and explained to him that he did not mean what he said. He had a bad temper, he added, and things had been annoying him. Of course it was all right about the I O U. The astute Captain accepted the apology, but he nevertheless made certain inquiries, which resulted in the unpleasant discovery that Laxington had lost over £5,000 over the Ascot week, and had been entirely unable to settle.

'A nice prospect for my £1,000!' mused the Captain; 'but what a fool he was to show his hand.'

That day Mr. Byng and his factotum lunched together, alone, and the latter turned the conversation upon Miss Constance.

'Have you settled matters in that quarter, yet?' he inquired.

'Not yet,' said his patron dreamily; 'but I am thinking of taking the plunge.'

'What are you waiting for? Charming girl—no nonsense about her; likes a good feed, too—saw her eat three platefuls of lobster salad on the Cup day.'

'Three platefuls of lobster salad!' cried Byng.

'Certainly,' said the Captain eyeing his friend maliciously. 'Why shouldn't she? Must have a wonderful digestion. I couldn't do it myself.'

'How horribly material!' groaned Byng.

'Oh nonsense! You don't expect a well-grown young woman of 5 feet 7 inches to live upon air, do you?'

'This is not a subject for joking,' said Byng severely, and the Captain ventured no further. But the philosopher was obviously ill at ease; he played with his lunch and maintained a gloomy silence.

The season wore on, but Miss Laxington's engagement was not yet announced. People began to hint that it would not come off at all. Lady Carraway grew anxious, and other fond matrons took heart once again, and cherished fond hopes that the prize of the matrimonial market might yet fall to an outsider. Miss Laxington herself, however, was in no way disquieted. Her admirer was, perhaps, less attentive, but his was not a nature capable of enthusiastic devotion. She met him constantly, and could not fairly accuse him of any definite neglect; she and Lady Carraway were often seen upon his drag, and Byng invited them both to accompany him to the Eton and Harrow match. This special mark of favor did much to reassure her ladyship, for Byng had often told her that though he was particularly fond of cricket he had never taken a drag to Lord's, not caring to add to the number of people who looked upon the match merely as an occasion for gormandizing, flirtation, and the display of elaborate costumes.

The day came. Lady Carraway and her charge had been instructed to be on the ground in good time for lunch, so they made their appearance shortly after one o'clock. The drag was tenanted only by Carbury and a few male friends. Byng, as the Captain explained, was watching the game from the roof of the pavillion, and had left word that he was to be sent for as soon as his fair friends had arrived.

A footman was accordingly despatched for him, and in a few minutes he clambered up to a seat next to Miss Constance. He was somewhat pre occupied and silent, but this was easily accounted for by the absorbing interest which he evinced in the fortunes of the game. Carbury watched him with some anxiety. Since their conversation on the lobster salad question, the lady's name had been seldom mentioned between them, and he began to fear that Byng's marriage would really take place without any pecuniary advantage to himself. Presently, as the bell rang for the luncheon interval, Byng left the drag and talked for a minute or two with his butler, Mr. Corker. This circumstance somewhat aroused Carbury's wonder; he could not imagine what Byng could have to say to his retainer, for all arrangements of the household had been left in the Captain's own hands. He failed, however, to gather any information from the butler's stolid visage. Byng always did things well, and in a very short time a table was spread, on which was displayed every luxury which money could buy or the mind of man conceive.

'Please forgive me if I leave you,' said her host to Miss Laxington; 'I shall be back after the interval, and, in the meantime, Captain Carbury will, I am sure, look after your wants.'

Miss Laxington graciously assented, and the air was soon filled with the clatter of plates and the popping of champagne corks. Throughout the progress of the orgie Carbury kept his eye upon the proceedings of the butler. He was anxious to find out the meaning of the mysterious communication made by that worthy to Byng. Moreover, Corker's movements were decidedly singular. He seemed perpetually at Miss Laxington's elbow; now pressing on her attention some triumph of Byng's *chef*, now filling her glass with champagne, or piling up her plate with strawberries. After all these little attentions he would retire behind the drag and write something down on a piece of paper.

The Captain's curiosity at length exhausted his patience. He watched his opportunity, therefore, and came upon Corker suddenly, just as that individual made an entry on the mysterious sheet.

'What are you up to?' he asked. Corker was momentarily confused, but he answered with dignity:

'I'm making a hinwentory, sir.'

'What the deuce do you mean?'

'A hinwentory, sir, by Mr. Byng's orders,' responded the butler, somewhat ruffled.

The Captain paused a moment in thought. It might be important, this piece of paper. 'Come, Corker,' he said, 'let me see that paper and I'll give you a sovereign.'

'Couldn't do it, sir,' answered the incorruptible Corker.

'Oh, well, hang it, I'll make it a fiver!'

Mr. Corker was not proof against the extra inducement, and so he handed over the mysterious slip.

'What on earth— Do you mean to say your master told you to make this list?'

The butler nodded.

'Well, I'm blessed! Oh, this is altogether too lovely! Here, I'll keep it for a bit. Won't he open his eyes when he sees it?'

Byng did not reappear until very shortly before stumps were drawn for the day, and he made but a lame excuse for his long absence. Carbury, as it happened, did not see him again till late in the evening, when he found him in a state of great mental perturbation, poring over a small sheet of note paper, on which certain hieroglyphics were scrawled in pencil.

'What's the matter,' cried the Captain; 'you look awfully bad.'

'My hopes are shattered,' said Byng, in a dismal voice; 'my fondest illusions have been rudely dissipated; the dream is over.'

'What are you talking about?'

'Look at this,' answered the philosopher, in his most tragic tones.

Carbury took the paper and read:

'Two platefuls mayonnaise, two ditto Perigord pie, one ditto lobster salad, two quails in aspic, three meringue glaces, six glasses champagne, three helpings strawberries and cream, two ices, one glass liquor brandy.'

'Well, what is it? It reads like a menu.'

'It is the disgusting record of the guzzling propensities of Miss Laxington. I ordered Corker to keep count, for after what you saw at Ascot I suspected her of materialism—even of sensuality—and my worst fears are confirmed.'

'And you mean to say you won't marry her because she likes a good lunch?'

'Never would I link my fate to one so wedded to the grossest pleasures! I shall start for Palestine to-morrow morning. You must come, so get ready. Good-night!'

THE GOOD OLD FARM.

There's got to be a revival
Of good, sound sense among men,
Before the days of prosperity
Will dawn upon us again.
The boys must learn that learin'
Means more than the essence of books,
And the girls must learn that beauty
Consists in more than looks.

Before we can steer clear of failures
And big financial alarms,
The boys have got to quit clerkin,'
And get back on to the farms,
I know it ain't quite so nobby,
It ain't quite so easy, I know,
As partin' your hair in the middle,
An' sittin' up for a show.

But there's more hard dollars in it,
An' more independence, too,
An' more real peace and contentment,
And health that is ruddy an' true,
I know that it takes hard labor,
But you've got to 'hang on' in a store
Before you can earn a good livin'
And clothes, with but little more.

An' you steer well clear of temptation
On the good old honest farm,
An' a man sees a toilin' brother
Well out of the way of harm,
He mourns that he hadn't staid there
A tillin' the soil in peace,
Where he'll yet creep back in dishonor,
After a tardy release.

What hosts of 'em go back broken
In health, in mind and purse,
To die in sight of the clover,
Or linger along, which is worse,
An' how many mourn, when useless,
That they didn't see the charm,
The safety and independence
Of a life on the good old farm.

THE VANDERSTEENS.

The Misses Vandersteen were going to Europe, not in the vain spirit of sightseeing, such as might befit any commonplace American whose finances permitted him to visit the Old World, but with a distinct intention of invading, and conquering English society, possibly of settling on English soil; but this formed no essential part of their plans.

'I don't know that it's worth while actually to marry any of them,' said Mrs. Oppenheim. Mrs. Oppenheim was the guide, philosopher and friend of the young ladies, having herself passed two most successful seasons in London, and, she declared, having aroused hopeless love in the breasts of innumerable Englishmen and intense jealousy in those of English ladies. 'Englishmen don't make such kind, obedient husbands as Americans,' said this experienced lady; 'they are tyrannical and dreadfully stupid, but it always enhances a girl's value with men on this side to have it known that she has refused a few Englishmen. At least I should not advise you to accept anything less than an heir to an earldom, and then only if he is young and handsome. But the great point is that you'll be presented at court, which at once gives you a right to the best society here—it is a sort of certificate of merit; and Lady Barbara knows her work, and won't take you to any but the best houses, so I am sure you will have a lovely time. Oh, one last caution! do not get too intimate with any of the people on board ship, unless you are quite, quite sure that they are the sort you will want to keep up with afterwards. I was terribly plagued by a woman who went over with me. I had been civil to her when we were crossing, and the result was that in London she was always bothering me. After she read in the newspapers that I had been at the drawing room she persecuted me to present her, till I was forced to insult her in self defense.'

Many more advices and warnings did Mrs. Oppenheim give her young friends, till both Valeria and Ermyntrude felt that if their career in England was not successful the failure would be due to their own blundering, and who was less likely to blunder than these stately and self possessed damsels? Very high of heart were they when they stepped on board the Cunarder that was to convey them to the scene of triumph, and when they sat down to partake of their first meal with their fellow passengers, very careful were they not to risk a too intimate acquaintance with any of them. There was only one, they decided, after privately discussing their companions, that looked at all worth cultivating—a fair haired, handsome young Englishman—but he had been conversing with the people near him with so much animation that they felt sure he could not be any one of importance.

'I should not think he was anybody, said Valeria reflectively, though he does look so aristocratic; but then you can never guess at an Englishman's position by his being civil all round. They never seem to think it necessary, even the highest of them, to keep their inferiors at a distance.'

'That's because they are sure that the distance is so immeasurable that no one will attempt to traverse it,' returned Ermyntrude a little bitterly, remembering one or two occasions when her social inferiors had not seemed so conscious that she stood far above them as might be desired. 'I wonder what his name is?' she added.

'I heard some one call him Mr. Ellis.'

'Ellis! You can't learn much from that. I like a name like Cholmondeley or Grosvenor; that you don't often find outside the 'Peerage;' then you know where you are, but Ellis might belong to any one.'

'Let us look up the 'Peerage,' suggested the younger sister.

They searched that interesting manual, without which no American woman's library is complete, and found that Ellis was the family name of the Earl of Sussex.

'What does it say about him?'

'He is an old man himself, born 1802. His eldest son, Lord Eastbourne, born 1828, married, 1853, Lady Lousia Frederica le Marchant, only daughter of the Marquis of Foxland, and has issue: Hugh Roderick Herbert le Marchant Ellis, born 1855.'

With one accord the sisters ceased reading and exclaimed: 'Can it be?'

They made an effort to discover if their fellow passenger was indeed that scion of the noble house of Sussex. Leaving their state room, where the absorbing study of the 'Peerage' had been carried on, they went on deck, where they found Mr. Ellis discussing Christian names with some other gentlemen.

'One's godfathers and godmothers occasionally make blunders in the names they give one, but society always sets the matter right, he was saying. I know a man who was christened Launcelot, but whom every body calls Dolly, for no other reason than that it seems to suit him better. I myself am afflicted with a string of names long enough to serve a whole family if economically used, but they are all contracted into Dick.'

The Misses Vandersteen heard only the latter part of this speech, and a ray of disappointment shot from the eyes of each. This was not the Honorable Hugh Roderick Herbert le Marchant, but some commonplace, uninteresting, middle class Dick. They walk round the deck, and as they again passed the gentlemen they heard the obnoxious, because plebian, Ellis say in answer to some question, 'No, I did not spend much time in the cities. I wanted to make some sketches, and, with the exception of some of the older parts of New York, I found nothing of interest in the Northern towns. I spent most of my time on the Hudson till winter came on, and then I went South. Now, New Orleans is a place'—

The Misses Vandersteen listened to no more, but crept away to their cabin to hide their disappointment.

'To think of his being only an artist!' sighed Valeria.

'But some artists are in society,' sighed Ermyntrude, who had been more deeply struck by the stranger's good looks than her sister.

'Not while they are so young as he is,' replied Miss Vandersteen sententiously.

Next day was rather stormy, and many ladies were sick, among them the Misses Vandersteen. Their maid was also ill and unable to attend to them, and the stewardess had too many invalids to look after to give as much attenton to the Misses Vandersteen as these young ladies required. Indeed they would have fared badly but for the kindness of a young girl named Alice Barclay, who was going to Europe for the first time with her parents. When they were able only to lie on a sofa in the ladies' cabin she was ready to fan them, read to them, get them champagne or iced water, as their capricious fancy dictated; in short, to make herself essential to their comfort. While they were ill and weak they accepted her attention gratefully, though with a sense of the injustice of a fate which ordained that an Alice Barclay, a little brown haired girl of no particular consequence, should be well and enjoying the voyage, while the majestic Valeria and the sinuously elegant Ermyntrude Vandersteen lay prone and helpless. As, however, the sisters began to recover, Mrs. Oppenheim's warning recurred to their minds. What if Miss Barclay's kindness were only a trick whereby, like the old man of the sea, she might climb upon their shoulders and thus gain admission to the sacredly select social circles wherein they meant to shine! 'One can't be too careful,' said the sisters Vandersteen, and they amiably resolved to snub Miss Barclay as soon as they were well enough to dispense with her services.

At last Ermyntrude was able to crawl on deck. Alice Barclay, who was sitting in a deck chair listening with deep interest to a lively description of a day's hunt from Dick Ellis's lips, saw her as she came up and was at her side in an instant.

'I am so glad to see you on deck,' she exclaimed. 'Come and take my chair; it is nicely sheltered from the wind, and Mr. Ellis is telling me about England, and it is so interesting.'

'Thanks,' said Ermyntrude stiffly; 'I don't think Mr. Ellis could give me any information about England that would be of use to me, and I have a chair of my own somewhere.' Ellis found her chair, placed it in a comfortable corner and wrapped her rugs round her, but did not suggest that she should come near Alice. She barely thanked him and he returned to his companion.

'Can you wonder, Miss Barclay,' he said, alluding to a conversation they had the previous day—'can you wonder at my countrymen having such a false impression of yours when a woman like that comes to England and calls herself an American lady?'

'I know she is horrid,' Alice replied, with something like tears in her eyes; 'but you know we aren't all like that.'

'Yes, fortunately I do; I know you. Formerly my ideal woman was rather hazy and undefined, but now I know exactly what she is like. She is not very tall, but graceful as a fairy; she has brown hair and eyes; she is always bright and cheerful, and she is kind to every one, even to those who don't deserve it. She is an American, and her name is'——

'Oh, Mr. Ellis, there is Valeria Vandersteen; do go and get her a chair,' interrupted Alice, speaking calmly enough and looking him in the face with a glance that seemed to defy him to say she was blushing.

'Thanks,' said Dick, 'I am only a barbarous Englishman, and a little insolence from a woman goes a long way with me. I have had quite as much as I want.'

'O, but I wish you would help her!'

'That alters the case.' And Dick obediently went and arranged everything for Valeria's comfort, thereby deepening the impression in the Vandersteen mind that he wished to attain the honor of their intimacy.

Presently a pause in their conversation enabled Alice and Dick to hear a dialogue between the sisters which was evidently leveled at them.

'The worst of there being no titles with us,' said Valeria, 'is that Englishmen who would never aspire to good society in their own country think they have a right to mix with the best families in America.'

'Yes, but they don't keep it up long,' answered her sister; 'they find their own level pretty soon and keep to the families of dry goods men and the like.'

Alice Barclay started from her seat. 'Please take me for a walk up the deck, Mr. Ellis,' she said, 'I can't endure this.' When they were out of hearing she exclaimed vindictively, 'I should like to throw them overboard!'

'Don't!' cried Dick laughing. 'I don't mind taking any wager you like that before three months are over they will wish they had drowned themselves before they spoke rudely of either you or me.'

During the remainder of the voyage the Misses Vandersteen treated Alice with a condescending stiffness which, we are sorry to say, made her regret she had ever spoken to them, but Dick Ellis they carefully ignored save once. He was in the saloon putting up in a portfolio some sketches which he had just been showing to Miss Barclay when Valeria Vandersteen entered. She herself had some talent for painting and no little love for it, and she could not resist the pleasure of looking at these drawings.

'Did you do them, Mr. Ellis? O, do let me see them!' she cried.

He showed her each one, telling her the subjects and talking about the spots where they were made in such an interesting manner that for full half an hour Valeria forgot the solemn duty of keeping him at a distance. But as they came to the last of the sketches she recalled it and mourned her temporary unbending.

'This is really lovely,' she said, taking up a view of the Hudson; 'I should like to buy it. What is the price of it, Mr. Ellis?'

Dick stared at her in amazement.

'Excuse me,' he said coldly, 'my sketches are not for sale.'

'But I want this one particularly.'

'Then, Miss Vandersteen, will you honor me by accepting it?'

'Certainly not. I couldn't do such a thing. You must sell it to me.'

'I would much rather give it you.'

'But I won't take it. What price do you ask?'

'I have really never thought of it,' said Dick.

'Would $25 be enough?'

'Since you make a point of buying it—yes.'

Valeria produced her purse, paid the money and carried off the sketch in triumph.

'Now he can't presume on knowing us,' she reflected. 'If I had accepted the drawing he might have made use of the incident to foist himself on us in London; but now it's merely a matter of business.'

If Dick muttered something unorthodox under his breath after Miss Vandersteen had left him it might surely be forgiven. He collected his sketches once more, and went to Alice Barclay. 'I have just had a new experience, Miss Barclay,' he said; 'I have been earning money.'

'Indeed! How?' she asked.

'Miss Vandersteen has just bought one of my sketches for $25.'

'O, Mr. Ellis! And you let her do it?'

'She insisted on it. I asked her to take it as a gift, but she evidently considered the offer presumptuous, so I was obliged to let her have her own way. But I don't like to be insulted, even by a lady, and lest Miss Vandersteen should wish to purchase any further specimens of my work I want you to do me a favor.'

'I?' said Alice, in astonishment.

'Yes. Will you accept the whole portfolio as a token of an Englishman's admiration for your country?'

'Oh, I can't, Mr. Ellis. It is too great a gift.'

'Perhaps you would prefer to buy them?'

'How can you be so unkind! You know I don't mean that.'

'Forgive me, I had no right to speak to you like that; but Miss Valeria's manner irritated me so much. You will forgive me, Alice? And in token of your forgiveness you will accept my work, will you not? I should like to think that it was in your possession.'

And what could Alice do but blush and consent?

At last Liverpool was reached, and the Misses Vandersteen took train for London, there to place themselves under the care of Lady Barbara Macnab.

Lady Barbara Macnab was a disappointed woman. When, as Lady Barbara Vandeleur, she had first made her entrance into society, she had been much admired, and consequently she had disdainfully refused several offers of marriage which, though good, were not great enough to satisfy her ambition. It was, as the result proved, an unwise course for a lady so slenderly portioned as she, for an attack of small-pox deprived her of her beauty; and then she was obliged to ask herself, not whom she should marry, but who would marry her. The question seemed difficult of solution, but at last a suitor appeared in the person of Mr. Macnab, of Tulliecawdor. It is true that this gentleman was on the high road to sixty, and possessed certain characteristic Scottish vices, in addition to a Scottish length of pedigree and a Scottish shortness of purse, but Lady Barbara accepted him, saying in her own mind that it was better to be a widow than a spinster. Of the intervening stage of existence as a wife, the less said the better.

Within two years, however, Mr. Macnab was laid in the grave of his fathers at Tulliecawdor, and Lady Barbara was a free woman once more. But she was not a rich one. The jointure she received from the Tulliecawdor estates was not sufficient to satisfy all her desires, and she had been obliged to add to her income by various means. She wrote paragraphs on balls, bazars and beauties for society journals; she was obliging in countenancing and taking the management of the entertainments of rich parvenus, who, of course, gave her a handsome present as an expression of their gratitude and were privileged to send wine, fruit and game when she gave a party; and every season she introduced a young lady into society. For this, too, she was—paid is too harsh a word—let us say compensated, by the girl's family, if she was rich, or by the man she married if she was poor. Lady Barbara demanded three things of her charges: That they should be pretty, obedient to her directions, and ready to marry at the end of the season. She could not stand girls who insisted on flirting with detrimentals and refusing good offers; they must be sensible and tractable. And, let me tell you, Lady Barbara was very successful in her vocation; she never had a failure, and she had had several triumphs. Did not her last American heiress become Countess of Bogoak, and relieve the Earl of all future anxiety as to the caprices of his Milesian tenants? Was it not one of her charming, but penniless proteges who married young Ironstone, whose coal mines are the envy of thousands? It was to her care that the Misses Vandersteen were consigned, and her ladyship could not help feeling, with modest pride, that they could not have had a better chaperone.

She was delighted with her new charges. She had artistically advertised them by writing in the Glass of Fashion, the paper to which she contributed, paragraphs about "The new American beauties, who are at present the guests of Lady Barbara Macnab, at her charming little house, the rendezvous of the elite of the social and artistic world." She described their dresses and their diamonds, and the sensation they created when they appeared at the drawing-room; but she knew well that advertisements do not always bring the success they aim at. In this case, however, they answered their purpose; the Misses Vandersteen were among the most successful of the season's debutantes, and Lady Barbara began to entertain justifiable hopes of a success greater than any of her previous ones.

'Make yourselves look as charming as possible to-night,' she said to her proteges one evening in May; 'Lady Foxland is one of the best dressed women in Europe, and she won't stand dowdiness even in a princess.'

'And she's very select, too, isn't she?'

'Words won't describe it. She draws the line finer than any woman in London. I almost went down on my knees to her to get an invitation for a ball for James Ironstone after he was engaged to Evelyn Mowbray, but she wouldn't yield. 'I believe Mr. Ironstone's father was a collier,' she said. 'I decline to receive him, and if Miss Mowbray marries him I shall not receive her either;' and she has kept her word. Any one who goes to Foxland House is safe, and as the Marchioness never crowds her rooms, your dresses are seen to the best advantage. You ought to make a sensation to-night.'

Never had Lady Barbara had greater cause to be proud of her guests. They were beautiful, exquisitely dressed and successful. Every man in the room wished to dance with them, and, which delighted Lady Barbara more, Lady Foxland herself spoke of them as 'your charming young friends.' 'If those girls don't make the best matches of the season I will never bring one out again!' thought Lady Barbara.

'Valeria,' said Ermyntrude to her sister, 'I am almost sure I saw Alice Barclay.'

'Impossible! She knew no one in London; how could she get here?'

But even as she spoke she saw Alice, and with her Dick Ellis. Lady Barbara only noticed the latter.

'There is a man I must introduce to you,' she said, 'he who is going into the conservatory with that little dark girl—I wonder who she is?—Dick Ellis. I suppose he is staying here.'

'Here! in the house, do you mean?' asked Valeria.

'Yes.'

'Oh, surely not!

'Why not? Lord Foxland is his uncle.'

'But he is only an artist.'

'An artist! He goes in for painting a good deal, I know, but he is Lord Eastbourne's only son, and heir to the earldom of Sussex.'

'But, Lady Barbara, that Mr. Ellis's name is Hugh Roderick Herbert le Marchant.'

'Yes, but everybody calls him Dick. He is a charming fellow.'

The Misses Vandersteen nearly fainted with horror, but their partners claiming them at that moment, they were forced to subdue their feelings. But the gentlemen who had the honor of dancing with them were surprised to find them so silent. When they returned to their chaperon they found that Lady Barbara had captured Dick and was questioning him about Alice.

'She is Miss Barclay,' they heard him say. 'Her parents and she came over in the same vessel as I, and since then they have been staying with my people at Bourne Lodge.'

'She looks very charming.'

Dick smiled. 'I think her so,' he answered, 'but perhaps my word won't be accepted, as she is the young lady I am going to marry.'

'Indeed, I congratulate you,' said Lady Barbara, with every correct appearance of delight, but with disappointment in her heart, nevertheless. It was a good *parti* lost. 'Let me introduce you to the Misses Vandersteen,' she added, however, as a duty. The future Earl of Sussex was worth having as a friend, even if he was lost as a husband.

'I am already slightly acquainted with them,' said Dick, and with a few words, polite but chilly, he left them.

Then Lady Barbara perceived for the first time the confusion written on the girls faces.

'Why, my dears, what is the matter?' she asked.

'Let us go home, Lady Barbara. Oh, let us go home!' almost sobbed Valeria; 'if we stop five minutes longer I shall begin to cry.'

Lady Barbara was alarmed. She carried them off as speedily as possible, a growing anxiety mingling with her bewilderment.

'And now,' she said, when they were home once more, 'what is the matter?'

So they told the tale of their blunder, Lady Barbara listening with a face on which bewilderment gave place to gravity and anxiety to horror.

'And oh!' exclaims Ermyntrude, when all was told, 'that I should have said to the girl he is going to marry that he couldn't give me any information about England that would be of use to me!'

'And that I,' sobbed Valeria, 'should have refused to take the picture he offered me, and insisted on paying him $25 for it!'

'You have ruined yourselves,' said Lady Barbara solemnly. 'If either he or his *fiance* mentions a word of this to any one—and though he may be silent, she won't—it will be all over London in twenty-four hours, and everybody will be laughing at you.'

Then Lady Barbara was silent for a time, considering the situation. For the girls' mortification she did not care—indeed she regarded it as only a just punishment for not making sure whom they were snubbing before being rude to Mr. Ellis and his betrothed, but the odium which their folly reflected on her filled her with vexation. It was her first failure, and it came when she had been anticipating a marked success. After all her skill and care and good management to come to a fiasco like this! Her reputation as a marriage-maker would be ruined if the Vandersteens' mistake, in all its enormity, came to the world's ears, and she would never be intrusted with a debutante again. She felt that she detested the poor girls, of whom an hour ago she had been so proud, and now her sole desire was to get rid of them as soon as possible.

'I think,' she said at last, 'that you have spoken of some friends in Paris whom you meant to visit in the autumn. Under the circumstances, the best thing you can do is to go to Paris at once.'—[Selected.

STRANGE SUSPENSION OF ANIMATION.

[Mobile Register.]

Sunday evening there occurred a strange case of suspended animation at Eureka Garden. During the afternoon Octavius Slater, a negro girl, went down to the park, and amused herself as children generally do—in the swings and romping about on the grass. About 6:30 o'clock she was standing with her head turned watching the balloon, which was ascending at Frascati. Suddenly she fell to the ground insensible, and lay like one dead. She was picked up by friends and carried to her home on Wilkinson St., showing no signs of life or animation; respiration even being imperceptible. She lay in this state for about six hours, when she began slowly to revive, and now gives promise of a restoration to her normal condition. The sudden lethargy into which she was thrown is ascribed to some effect on the brain, produced by the dizzy motion of the balloon which she was watching.

OLE MARSTER—FO' DE WAR.

[W. P. Carter in Courier Journal.]

Old Marster comin' fru de bars,
Don't yer hear dat horse a snortin'?
Shuv dem marbuls in yer pocket,
Shet up and hishe dat torkin'.
Drap dat hoe agin dem taters,
Horsewhip mighty coolin';
Ole Master sorter curus
When he ketch de nigger fulin'.

Hi, looker yonder, Ephrum,
B'le'e he gone down in the medder;
Jes' fotch dem marbuls out agin,—
We'll hev a game togedder.
Wish I was white folks—
Eatin' sweet cake and muffin,
A-bossin' uv de niggers,
Ridin' roun' and doin' nuffin'.

Ole Marster luv de blooded horse,
Got plenty in de stable,
Bit an' stirrups shinin'
Like silber on de table;
Ride ober de odder place,
Pocket full of money;
Arter while he come back home,
And buck dat peach and honey.

Ole fiel' lark sing pooty chune
Ebry Sunday mornin';
Brer Ambrose at de meetin' house,
To gib de niggers warnin';
Ole Marster at de big church,
Wid de 'ligious and de sinner,
An' den he fotch de preacher
An' all de people home to dinner.

Ole Marster got a heap of land,
And money widout figgers;
Ole fiel' full ub sheep and things,
And quarter full uv niggers;
He treat de black folks mighty well,
'Pears like 'tis in he nacher;
Oberseer play de debbil dough,
When he at the Legislacher.

Ole Marster wor' de high black hat
And standin' up shirt collar—
Shuv dem marbuls in yer pocket,
Dat de oberseer hoiler!
Don't yer hear him hine' de 'baccer house?
Cowhide soon be rulin';
Oberseer moss'us curus
When he ketch de nigger fulin'.

A WIDOW BY PROXY.

Should you wish to know to what height artistic gardening can be brought, let me advise you to pay a visit to Haarlem (in Holland), where near the beautiful park filled with deer, which makes such a beautiful walk, you will find the famous horticulturist, Claereboets. After he has shown you his astonishing collection of tulips, hyacinths, carnations, anemones, crowsfeet, camelias, primroses, cowslips, cactus and pelargoniums, you will be delighted. Try and persuade him to allow you to see his six remaining daughters and you will be dazzled.

It is the story of the seventh, or rather the first, which I am about to tell you, just as this worthy man, who has remained poor, although his conservatories are full of treasures told me last year.

At the end of the year 1882, he had seven daughters on his hands. However, the Misses Claereboets were as virtuous as they were lovely, as sensible as they were poor, alas! and their appetites were only equalled by their virtue.

One winter's evening, at the end of one of those meals which absorbed all the profits of the business, Claereboets lighted his pipe and with a mysterious air drew from his pocket a letter with a foreign postmark.

'Guess who has written to me?' he said.

Seven pairs of well developed shoulders shrugged simultaneously, expressive of ignorance.

'Why, Micheels Maassen, the son of our former neighbor, the contractor. He is the cashier of Planter Van Meeryut, in Java. He wishes to settle down, and seeks one of your hands in marriage.'

'Which one, papa?' asked five somewhat tremulous voices.

'It's the same to him. He was 11 years old when he left, he is now 28, so you may understand that he has no choice. It is for you to decide, and I am going to take your opinion, beginning with the eldest. Well, Mina, will you marry Micheels?'

'Yes, papa,' replied the elder Miss Claereboets without hesitation. She was a magnificent blonde, 24 years old.

Around the silent room, six discreetly subdued sighs were heard.

'Right, my child,' said the father, as quietly as if it had been the matter of delivering a hundred hyacinths. 'Micheels is a good fellow with excellent references. He sends his deed, all in order, to the lawyer for the marriage. We will avail ourselves of its being fall to consummate the affair, so that you shall not arrive there in the hot weather.'

Three weeks later Mina had become Mrs. Maassen. When I say had, it requires some explanation.

The Dutch, the best colonists in the world and the most practical people I know of, have devised an easy means by which their single friends settled in the Antipodes, can easily be married in the metropolis.

To make the bridegroom pass two months at sea, thereby to attend the registry for ten minutes and the church for perhaps double the time, was a barbarity. To send out the intended was dangerous. She might find the suiter eaten up by a tiger.

To get over this the Dutchman instituted marriage by proxy. For instance, you may be at Sumatra and you wish a fine looking helpmate. You have nothing to do but to send to a friend at Rotterdam or Utrecht a power of attorney to act on your behalf. He marries her without charging any commission whatsoever; she carries her title deeds away with her. He registers her in the first steamer, and four or five months after the order is given, the commission is executed and delivered.

Thus the beautiful Mina, who had seen many of her friends married in the same way, did not consider the process anything unusual.

She cried a little, however, as she embarked on a superb steamer belonging to the 'Koninkylke Nederlandsche stoomboot Maatschappy' and saw her native land disappearing.

Presently the Batavia got out to sea and then she was too much otherwise engaged to be able to find time to cry, and she never came out of her stateroom till they reached Suez. Then awful storms arose, the shaft broke, and they reached Colombo by sailing, arriving just in time to catch the boat for Singapoor. Mina was so ill as to be unconscious. She was carried from one ship to another, and again they were at sea. The only difference she realized being that the basin close to her was of china instead of copper.

She arrived in Singapoor in a prostrate condition, imagining her last had come. Again she was transferred like a bit of baggage to another steamer, and two days later they arrived in Batavia. At last a fourth boat landed her at Samarang almost lifeless. Here she found herself in the abode of the Dutch consul lying on a couch which seemed to be tossing up and down, although on dry land, till she thought she would be thrown out on the floor.

She was just lamenting the inattention of every one to her, when a young man with fair mustache and straightforward looking blue eyes, entered the office of the consul, who was busily writing to catch the mail.

'I am expecting a young woman from Europe, whom I have married by proxy,' said the visitor, 'and I have come to make enquiries.'

'She has just been brought here,' said the official, without stopping his writing. 'She is in a very bad state, and you would do me a favor by taking her off my couch as soon as possible. Leave your address and the baggage will be forwarded.'

The meeting of the pair may be imagined, He timid, she a weakened, prostrate ghost of her former self.

The young colonist was, however, pleased with his acquaintance, and hailing two coolies, had his wife taken to Samarang depot. The train took them half way to Djokjokarta, where two almost nude men lifted the well nigh insensible Mina out.

An hour later she was seated next to her legal husband on the rough cushions of a two wheeled cart, drawn by two jogging oxen, which shook her terribly. However Mina felt better. She looked up at her husband and was pleased with his appearance. Gun in hand he seemed to watch furtively every nook and crannie as they passed, but paid her no attention. This seemed strange to her.

'You are very fond of sport, it seems?' she said in a semi reproachful tone. These were the first words she had uttered to her companion.

'I never was so frightened of meeting game as at this moment. This is a lovely climate and I hope you will like the country, but it has one disadvantage. After six o'clock in the evening it is infested with tigers, who prowl about in search of what they may devour, so that it is best to remain at home after that hour. However, we have passed the most dangerous part, and we are getting near home.'

Poor Mina! She no longer wished to talk. She trembled from head to foot.

At last they arrived at a fine bungalow raised off the ground to avoid the snakes and adders, with verandas all round. On the steps stood a pale, thin old lady, who came forward, attracted by the noise of the wheels. She was Mina's mother-in-law.

'What, my child, you here already?' cried the old lady, much surprised. 'We did not expect you till next week.'

'We had an accident on the way, madame.'

'That would delay, rather than accelerate your arrival. However, here you are, that is the main thing. Be welcome, my child. You must be hungry.'

'Oh, madame, I only want sleep. If you only knew what a journey I have had.'

'Don't make any excuses my child. I will get your room ready at once, and take you there myself.'

An hour later Mina slept beneath the waving Punkah, wrapped in sweet sleep and pleasant dreams.

'Do you know you will have a pretty wife?' said the mother on rejoining her son under the veranda.

'It is astonishing how little she resembles the photograph your uncle sent of her.'

'Yes,' said the young man, 'she is very lovely. I would like to go early to the church, mother, because after all we have not been regularly married.'

On the morrow Mina came down all pink and white.

'Did you sleep well, dear Anna?' said her husband, for the first time kissing his wife's forehead.

'But,' said the young woman, smiling, my name is not Anna; my name is Mina—Mina Claereboets. Have you already forgotten it?'

'What!' cried the colonist, pale as death, are you not Anna—Anna Tanssens?'

'Great God! and you—'

'I am called Hans Van Hasselt. Don't you come from Edam? Isn't your father a cheese merchant?'

'He is a gardener near Haarlem. I have married Micheels Maassen, cashier of the house of Van Meersuyt. Here is my certificate of marriage.'

Hans seized the papers, with trembling hand, and glanced over them hurriedly.

'Mother, said he, to the old Mrs. Van Hasselt, who at that moment entered, arrayed in her finest robes, a misfortune has occurred. I made a mistake at Samarang. The young lady belongs to another.'

The matron was a sensible woman. In a moment she understood all. It was certainly hard on her son, already three parts in love with a woman who was not for him and whose husband would have to be found in an island 1500 miles away, and he would have to be found before the real Mrs. Hans appeared on the scene, else she would have two daughters-in-law on her hands.

Without losing a day they started off with Mina, who thought rest would never come to her. The only plan was to go to the consuls of the various islands till they heard news of the happy Maassen, to whom he would have to give up Mina, to be replaced by the homely original of his photograph.

To less resigned natures the position would have been insufferable, but these two contented themselves in the happiness of seeing each other daily. Hans was more in love every day with Mina, and she, alas! often shed a tear when she looked up at the false Micheels.

Ten days had already elapsed in visiting the ports most inhabited by Europeans—Batavia, Cheribon, Tagot, Pekalongon. The trio often became a duo, for Mina still suffered at sea. Every place had been tried even to Sourabaya, but, alas! it was chance which first gave them a clew. In the hotel where they alighted, and were telling the tale for the ninety ninth time, they were stopped at the first word.

'Micheels Maassen! He was here four days ago. A strange adventure happened to him. He was expecting a young woman by the steamer whom he had married by proxy, on the other side, and the agent had given him another one. Maassen was not pleased, for the exchange was not for the better.'

'I believe you,' said Hans, with a confident air. 'But what did he do with my wife?'

'Oh, she's yours? Well, he took her away feeling sure that the real husband would follow to claim her and bring him his own. He even left his address. He lives on the other side of the island, between Pourworedjo and Patyan.'

'Well, said Hans, here's a cool kind of a customer! One would imagine with him that it was rather a matter of a change of umbrellas in a cafe than of a human being. Here we are again for an eight days' journey.'

After some days at sea a furious tornado arose, sweeping everything away; lightning flashed, thunder rolled, and the monster waves rose like huge mountains on every side. By a miracle the ship was saved. In the morning all were astonished to find themselves alive, the captain more than any. Everything was gone; the compasses were unset; but he knew these seas so well that it made no difference.

'I ought to have an island in front of me just here, he remarked, with a deep oath, but I see nothing.'

After seeking for the island half a day it was found to have disappeared entirely, with all its inhabitants.

So they made for a neighboring town, but in this ever famous night the neighboring town and the authorities to whom the captain had intended making his report had also disappeared. It was no longer a question of the plantation of Van Meersuyt, of the cashier of the bank of the poor Anna. Hans and Mina were widower and widow—that is to say, free. I don't think they wept much over their respective and unknown spouses.

They will not be able to marry for some weeks. The Dutch law enacts that widows may not marry within a certain period of the death of their husbands, so that Hans must submit to wait.—[Selected.

WOLFE ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

BY FRANCIS PARKMAN.

It was towards ten o'clock when, from a hillock on the right of the line, Wolfe saw that the crisis was near. The French on the ridge had gathered themselves into three bodies; regulars in the centre, regulars and Canadians on the right and left. Two field pieces which had been dragged up the height fired on them with grape shot, and the troops, rising from the ground, formed to receive them. In a few moments more they were in motion. They came on rapidly, uttering loud shouts, and firing as soon as they were within range. Their ranks, ill ordered at the best, were farther confused by a number of Canadians, who had been interspersed among the regulars, and who, after hastily firing, threw themselves on the ground to reload. The British advanced a few rods; then halted and stood still. When the French were within forty paces, the word of command rang out, and a crash of musketry answered all along the line. The volley was delivered with remarkable precision. In the battalions of the centre, which had suffered least from the enemy's bullets, the simultaneous explosion was afterwards said by French officers to have sounded like a cannon shot. Another volley followed, and then a furious clattering fire, that lasted but a minute or two. When the smoke rose a miserable sight was revealed: the ground cumbered with dead and wounded, the advancing masses stopped short and turned into a frantic mob, shouting, cursing, gesticulating. The order was given to charge. Then over the field rose the British cheer, joined with the fierce yell of the Highland slogan. Some of the corps pushed forward with the bayonet; some advanced firing. The clansmen drew their broadswords and dashed on, keen and swift as bloodhounds. At the English right, though the attacking column was broken to pieces, a fire was still kept up, chiefly, it seems, by sharpshooters from the bushes and cornfields, where they had lain for an hour or more. Here Wolfe himself led the charge, at the head of the Louisbourg grenadiers. A shot shattered his wrist. He wrapped his handkerchief about it and kept on. Another shot struck him, and he still advanced, when a third lodged in his breast. He staggered, and sat on the ground. Lieutenant Brown, of the grenadiers, one Henderson, a volunteer in the same company, and a private soldier, aided by an officer of artillery who ran to join them, carried him in their arms to the rear. He begged them to lay him down. They did so, and asked if he would have a surgeon. 'There's no need,' he answered; 'it's all over with me.' A moment after, one of them cried out, 'They run! See how they run!' 'Who run?' Wolfe demanded, like a man roused from sleep. 'The enemy, sir. Egad, they give way everywhere.' 'Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton,' returned the dying man; 'tell him to march Webb's regiment down to Charles River, to cut off their retreat from the bridge.' Then, turning on his side, he murmured, 'Now, God be praised, I will die in peace;' and in a few moments his gallant soul had fled.

Montcalm, still on horseback, was borne with the tide of fugitives towards the town. As he approached the walls, a shot passed through his body. He kept his seat; two soldiers supported him, one on each side, and led his horse through the St. Louis Gate. On the open space within, among the excited crowd, were several women, drawn, no doubt, by eagerness to know the result of the fight. One of them recognized him, saw the streaming blood, and shrieked, 'Oh, mon Dieu! mon Dieu! le Marquis est tue!' 'It's nothing, it's nothing,' replied the death stricken man. 'Don't be troubled for me, my good friends.' ('Ce n'est rien, ce n'est rien. Ne vous affligez pas pour moi, mes bonnes amies.')—[September Atlantic.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

[Selected.]

PLAIN SPICE CAKE.—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of melted butter, one cupful of sour milk, three eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves, and three cupfuls of flour.

DOUGHNUTS.—About one and a half pints of flour, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a little salt. Sift these all well together. Beat one egg and two thirds of a cupful of sugar together, add one cupful of sweet milk, and nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Mix in the prepared flour till just hard enough to roll out. Fry in as hot lard as possible and not scorch.

THAT LITTLE POKE BONNET.

BY LUCIAN WOOD.

That little poke bonnet
With roses upon it.
A milliner's miracle! Perfect! Complete!
She had but to don it,
My heart, she had won it,
The quaint little maiden I see on the street.

I have learned to expect her,
She has a "protector"
At five o' the clock, if the weather is fair.
May fancy direct her
To never neglect her
Demure little walk along Washington square!

That bonnet's a bower
To shelter the flower
That's blooming beneath it, so modest and sweet.
I'm prompt to the hour,
I smile her and bow her;
I'm awfully happy whenever we meet.

SHE MIGHT HAVE KNOWN IT.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Mrs. Minks—'Oh, I've just made the funniest discovery. You know my husband never would tell me what they do at the secret society he is a member of.'

Mrs. Finks—'Yes; mine won't either.'

Mrs. Minks—'Well, yesterday a big can of alcohol came addressed to him for the lodge. He is past grand something or other and takes care of things. Well, I noticed him going up stairs with some of the alcohol, and when he got to his room I peeped through the keyhole, and what do you think I saw? He had an alcohol lamp and was putting salt on the wick, and it made the awfulest, ghastliest kind of a light. I was positively scared, he looked so like a goblin. I suppose they do that at their initiations.'

Mrs. Finks—'Did you ever! Well, I might have known they used alcohol. My husband always comes home smelling of it.'

Anecdotes.

☞ She—'Mercy! how late we are. The concert has commenced.' He—'Oh! it cannot be. It is not 8 o'clock yet.' 'But listen. They are playing a selection from Wagner now.' 'Oh! that is not the concert hall.' 'Not? Why, what is it?' 'A boiler factory.'—[Philadelphia Call.

☞ An Iowa boy, aged 15, worked a month for a physician of the neighborhood, and was given instead of the $10 which he expected a receipted bill for professional services rendered on the occasion of his birth. The boy can now see that it would have been $10 in his pocket if he had never been born.—[Norristown Herald.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.—'Sit down, old fellow,' he said, 'I'll be with you in a moment. I am just finishing a letter to my wife.'

'How often do you write to your wife while she is in the country?'

'Every day.'

'Isn't that rather often?'

'Not too often. You see, if she doesn't hear from me regularly, she might think something was wrong, and come home to find out what it was.'—[New York Sun.

THREE OBJECTIONS.—Jones—'I have a great mind to buy a bicycle.' Smith—'What for, pray?' Jones—'To ride on, of course. A friend of mine who is a dealer in bicycles says they have many merits and only three objections.' Smith—'I had one once. Your friend is right. A bicycle has but three objections. The first one is that you are liable to break an arm; the second that you are liable to break a leg——' Jones—'Good gracious!' Smith—'And the third is that you are liable to break your neck.'

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.—First Londoner—Aw, 'ow do. Aw, by the way, bajove, 'ave ye 'eard h'Aimee play in h'English? H'I did. Beastly fluke, bajove, ye knaw; beastly. She cawn't say h'a bloody word right, bajove, ye knaw.

Second Londoner—Naw, h'I didn't 'ave a h'oppertunity to 'ear 'er, ye knaw; but h'I knew she'd a've trouble pronouncing h'our language, ye knaw. H'all bloody foreigners do, ye knaw.

First Londoner—Yes bajove, h'I never 'eard h'any foreigner, ye knaw, as could pronounce h'English like a h'Englishman, ye knaw.—[Philadelphia Call.

☞ An old German had frequently stated that he was going to give his daughter $20,000 after she was married. Although she was as homely as a stone fence and on the shady side of 35, she had lovers three times three, and finally she gathered in a good-looking young reprobate. After they had been married about a month it occurred to the young member that a motion to take up the appropriation bill would be in order. When he had succeeded in making his solid old father-in-law comprehend the situation, the old gentleman ostentatiously shelled out a dollar. The young husband still lingered as if he was waiting for the performance to go on, but the old man rang down the curtain by saying, 'Ya, I give dot $20,000, but not all at vonct—I pay $1 every year.'—[Texas Siftings.

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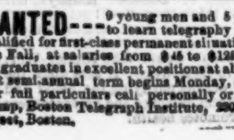

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We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:
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Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculus Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.
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SCROFULA,
Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
It possesses the same wonderful power in curing the worst forms of strumous and eruptive discharges, Syphiloid Ulcers, sores of the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Glands, exterminating the virus of these chronic forms of disease from the BLOOD, BONES, JOINTS; and in every part of the human body where there exists diseased deposits, Ulceration, Tumors, Hard Lumps or Scrofulous Inflammation, this great and powerful remedy will exterminate rapidly and permanently.

SCROFULA CURED.
ST. HYACINTHE, P. Q., CANADA, August 19, 1881.
DOCTOR: As last fall I completely and marvelously cured a victim of Scrofula in its last stage, by following your advice given in your little treatise on that disease, I would feel very much obliged if you would forward me your treatise on Irritable Urethra and Self-abuse (Illus.), for which I enclose stamps. I need it absolutely at once, as the poor victim of ignorance is hurrying fast to his grave.
In haste, your confrere,
RANDOLPH McINTYRE, M. D.
See "Radway on Scrofula" and Almanac of 1879 and 1881, for other extraordinary cures of Scrofula.

Consumption, Night Sweats and Hoarseness Cured.
SAVANNAH, GA., May 31, 1880.
DR. RADWAY & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* In the year 1867 I was for six or eight months in bad health from various causes. I thought several times I had consumption if I had let it run on longer. I could taste blood every time that I coughed, and I tried all the cough syrups I could hear of, and I had the doctors to mix me up several remedies, but none of them did any good. Every night I had night sweats, with a pain in my breast. I got one bottle of your Resolvent, and I tell you the difference it made in me, it is no use for me to try to write it. I am most ready to say it cured me, but my blood was in a bad condition, and I took several of them since that time. I asked a friend, "what are you whispering about?" He said: "I have not spoken a loud word in two weeks." I told him to get one bottle of Radway's Resolvent and take about six or eight times a day about one teaspoonful at a time, just enough to keep the glands of the throat wet, and a desert spoonful on going to bed. It made him talk aloud in one day. It is no use for me to try to explain the virtue of your medicines. About two weeks ago I bought six bottles. I am now taking it. I can sleep good and I feel all right. I always take it in the spring of the year to keep my blood right. So I will come to a close. Respectfully yours,
JAMES S. FOY, Savannah, Ga.
One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

R. R. R.
MINUTE REMEDY.
Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute diseases.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF affords instant ease.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

MALARIA
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.
All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do, at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS.
Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable, and Natural in their operations.
A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Languor, Loss of Appetite, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs.
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.
Price, 25 cents per Box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"
and others relating to different classes of diseases, which will be sent on application to any address.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE."
Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, Corner Church Street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.
There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see the name "Radway" is on what you buy.